The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,911.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 630 H.P.), Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th March 1871.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. EMEU, C. G. Perkins, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on the 6th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay 30th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Greks, will be despatched from here on or about the 7th of April.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for few First Class Passengers at the following rates, inclusive of Wines at Table:—

From Bombay to Suez	£28
„ „ Port Said	£30

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February last, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and all particulars apply to [illegible] & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th	and	BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The s. s. PERSIA will sail on SATURDAY, 1st April, at 5 P.M. precisely.

Passengers are requested to send their LUGGAGE the day previous to departure, or early on SATURDAY MORNING, and to be on board not later than at 4 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

(No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1	Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore, Case complete			£27
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 10,167 C. F. ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 1-,168 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 9,215 ditto ditto	£35
1	Ditto	ditto	No. 9,992 ditto ditto	£35
1	Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,440 for Boxer Cartridges (·500), Case complete			£44-10
1	Ditto No. 9,436 for Snider Ammunition ditto			£28

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND SITUATED BETWEEN BHANDOOP AND TANNA.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 2,086½ acres of land situated between Bhandoop and Tanna with water frontage (Tanna River) the whole way. The property is contiguous to the G. I. P. Railway and its boundary line on the north is the Chendnee Bunder, it was sold by Government with the right to reclaim fore-shore for a distance of ten yards, (more or less) in water beyond low water mark in Tanna Creek from Chendnee Pier to the end of the village of Nahoor, such right to extend to the year 1874-75. No rent payable to Government until after 1874-75. The land could, at a small expense, be readily converted into ground suitable for the cultivation of rice, &c. There are parts of the estate where saltpans could be constructed; and it is well-known that the revenue from this source is considerable.

This property is well-worth the attention of CAPITALISTS and INVESTORS. A plan of the property can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

PN 2063 38, 43, 40, 44, 48 } 5 cases T. R. Black Dresses.

8 Do. Prints.
4 Bales Turkey Red Twist } more or less damaged by Salt Water.
1 ditto Imperial Red Twist }
6 ditto Grey Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

1 English-built Miniature Brougham.
1 ditto Strong Buggy.
1 Pair Powerful Bay Arab Horse.
1 Grey Galloway.
1 Katiawar Poney.
1 Pallanquin-shape Shigram with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, English Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, magnificent Japanese Vases, large Pier Glass in gilt frame, a first-class Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, with 8 light lamp, valuable gilt and Marble Clocks, handsome bronze Garden Seats, Chairs, and Flower Pot Stands, a large collection of valuable Orchids ferns and other plants, collected from various countries, Books, &c. (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) a first-class English-built Open Carriage by Todd, a handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-2½ a ditto Fast-trotting Bay and Grey Arab ditto, a Lady's handsome Bay Riding Horse and Chesnut Arab ditto, sets of best English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and costly Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses &c., the property of F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 7 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Parsee's Agiaree, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—

2 Shade Materials consists of Posts, Rafters, Windows, Tiles, Stones, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Somerset Hunting Saddle, with furniture and bridle complete, by Peat.
1 Colt Revolver in case, with Apparatus.

Bombay, 1st April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 10
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 4 P.M., for Allippe, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th April, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	4th Apr.	Leave Allippe	10th Apr.
„ Rutnagherry	5th „	„ Cochin	10th „
„ Malwan	5th „	„ Beypore	11th „
„ Vingorla	5th „	„ Calicut	11th „
„ Goa	6th „	„ Tellicherry	11th „
„ Carwar	6th „	„ Cannanore	11th „
„ Coompta	6th „	„ Mangalore	12th „
„ Mangalore	7th „	„ Coompta	13th „
„ Cannanore	8th „	„ Carwar	13th „
„ Tellicherry	8th „	„ Goa	13th „
„ Calicut	8th „	„ Vingorla	14th „
„ Beypore	8th „	„ Malwan	14th „
„ Cochin	9th „	„ Rutnagherry	14th „
Arrive Allippe	9th „	Arrive Bombay	15th „

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD.

A SUM of MONEY having been STOLEN from a Cash Box in the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., a REWARD of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is now offered to any person who will give such information as will secure the conviction of the Thief.—Apply to the Commissioner of Police.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.

The VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB will perform, for the first time this Season, the well-known Tragedy of

RUSTOM AND SORAB,

Dramatised for this Company by Mr. Edduljee Jamsetjee Khori.

To be followed by a new and laughable Farce.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

SIGNOR INZOLI

Begs to request that the Gentlemen who have consented to join the Committee will have the goodness to attend a Meeting to be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY (April 3), at half-past five P.M., when, it is hoped, the principal point in the project will be discussed and decided. It is very desirable that all the Members of the Committee should be present.

Members of Committee.

The Hon. J Gibbs	E J Hardcastle, Esq
The Hon. Max Melvill	Captain G F Henry
The Hon. E W Ravenscroft	Percy Leith, Esq
W Wedderburn, Esq	B M Manuel, Esq
J P Negroponte, Esq	Arthur Crawford, Esq., C S.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq	

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 7th to MONDAY the 10th April, both days inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal, T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

NOTICE.—The ITALIAN CONSUL has been authorised to announce that the GREAT INTERNATIONAL MARINE EXHIBITION of NAPLES will be OPENED to the Public THIS DAY.

Bombay, 1st April 1871.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN, late of Dinan, in the Empire of France, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, and a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at Dinan, in the Empire of France, on or about the 19th day of June 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN are required to send their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 30th April 1871 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN, without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 30th day of March 1871.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON, of the late FIRM of RICHARDSON & ROBSON, of the Byculla Ironworks, Bombay, was on the 17th day of October 1870 adjudicated a Bankrupt in the County Court of Northumberland, holden at Newcastle, in England, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. And that JOSEPH GREENER, of Newcastle, aforesaid, was appointed Trustee of the property of the said Bankrupt, and that the undersigned were appointed Attorneys of the said Joseph Greener to realize the property of the said Bankrupt in India, and that the said Bankrupt has not obtained his order of discharge.

All persons having in their possession any property of the said Bankrupt, or owing him any debt, are hereby required to deliver and pay the same to the undersigned and to no other person. And all persons are also required not to purchase or receive any property belonging to the said Bankrupt Estate from the said Bankrupt.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors.

5 Apollo Street, Bombay, 31st March 1871.

NOTICE is GIVEN, that about 5,000 lbs. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, at 3 o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY the 11th proximo.

The Meat will be put up in lots of 10 Canisters to ensure a ready sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, and the Article to be taken away immediately, or else it will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

A further quantity of 10,000 lbs. of MEAT will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th proximo, and on the same terms.

T. TEED, Cornet, Acting Assistant Commissary General, P.D.A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 29th March 1871.

"CAUSE."—DON'T FORGET, BELIEVE, PITY, and WRITE.—"EFFECT."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have [illegible]

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

(WATSON'S BUILDINGS.)

FORT,	BOMBAY,
THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.	Within five minutes' walk of the Merchants and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.	TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.	TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. Pinto, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,

FORBES STREET, FORT,

Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel SAULEZ, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same immediately to the undersigned.

H. M. G. PURVIS, Captain, Royal Artillery, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 29th March 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). —NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from 28th MARCH to 4th APRIL, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 20th March 1870.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of TEN RUPEES per SHARE, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th INSTANT to the 3rd PROX MO.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th March 1871.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0
PRESERVED MEATS— Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 4	1 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef; Do Ham; Do Tongue; Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste); Yarmouth Bloater Paste } each	0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste; Potted Game; Do Salmon; Do Ham and Chicken; Shrimp Paste; Pate de Diable } each	0 12	0 14
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor in ½ pints	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Worcester } ½ pints	0 8	0 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lea and Perrins' Sauce ½ pints	0 12	0 14
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Crosse and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb.	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 0
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	0 14	0 12
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	0 10	0 12
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS— By Crosse and Blackwell.		
Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6
FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb. tins or jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins or jars.	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade in 1 lb. jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 2	1 4
CANDIED FRUITS, &c.		
Bon Bon Cossaques	1 8	1 12
Orange Peel	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins, each	1 12	2 0
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do in packets of 1 lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, per lb.	0 7	0 8
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
Loaf Sugar, in small loaves, per lb	0 8	0 9
BRANDIES, &c.—		
Hennessey's, per doz	22 0	25 0
Martell's	21 0	24 0
Exshaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Borde)	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry		
BEER, &c.—		
Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Ditto ditto pints	3 4	3 8
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	6 0	6 8
Ditto ditto pints	4 0	4 8
TOBACCOS—		
Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mixture, &c, in ¼ lb tins, per tin	1 0	1 4
Do do do per dozen	11 0	
Turkish Tobacco, in 4 oz. tins, for making Cigarettes	1 8	1 12
CANDLES—		
Table Candles, per packet	0 8	0 9
Carriage do	0 8	0 9
Do. do by Price & Co.	0 10	0 12

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ½ ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebig's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Faranaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Polson's (Pearlina) in packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Seidlitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	0 14	1 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
„ Rusks	3 4	3 12
„ Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable Canteens.	Trusses, of sizes.
Tonic Cups.	Clark's Hoplemuroma.
Castor Oil.	Taylor's Condition Balls.
Fine Narbonne Honey.	Blain's Mange Ointment.
Maw's Feeding Bottles.	Stevens's Ointment.
Do. Indiarubber Nipples.	Clark's Waterproof Harness.
Plate Powder.	Blacking, &c.
Starch.	Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
Knife Polish.	Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Best London Treacle.	Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla.
Baking Powder.	

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY............Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.........Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of B ll of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings, Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24 0	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G PORT A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
G PORT Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48 0	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at [illegible]		
*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.		

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curagoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 82 per dozen.		
Quarts in 1	„	„ 42	„
Pints in 2	„	„ 21	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI- HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.............Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA...........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
37 0	Johannisberger ditto 1862	34 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
[illegible]	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	[illegible]
[illegible]	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port. It possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	[illegible]

BRANDIES.

[illegible]	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ditto ditto [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ditto ditto 12 Years Old	[illegible]
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.........Quarts.
„ 5 „ ....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,

Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY (Limited).

BASS'S BEER in Barrels of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 22.

To arrive by the "Robinson Crusoe," daily expected.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 38, MEDOW STREET,

(Opposite to J. Neuberg)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES;
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

		Quarts Rs.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry		40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 0
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	14 0
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	
RUDESHEIMER	28 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	28 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	28 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON, Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN, Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE, Yellow capsule	22 0	12 0
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule	18 8	10 0
CANTENAC, Red capsule	17 0	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule	15 8	8 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 8
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC [illegible]
RUM, [illegible]
OLD TOM [illegible]
WHISKY [illegible]
GENEVA, [illegible]

LIQUEURS.

CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	[illegible]
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	[illegible]
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30 16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	[illegible]

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COOLIES and LASCARS.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COOLIES and LASCARS, for the working of the Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, Apollo Street, No. 23, up to 3 P.M., MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo.

The Form of Agreement which will have to be subscribed to by the Contractor can be seen at the Company's Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, Apollo Street, No. 23, 28th March 1871.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COM- PANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE (75) per SHARE, for the year ending 31st December 1870, has been declared and payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Doongree Colce Street.

Share Certificates are required to be produced when applying for payment. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Doongree Colce Street, Bombay, 13th March 1871.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company require the services of TWO QUALIFIED SURGEONS to take Medical Charge of up country districts.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd March 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of One Hundred Tons of CASTOR OIL will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th proximo. Delivery to commence in the month of June next, and to be continued as required by the Company's Storekeeper.

Each Tender must be sealed and properly endorsed.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural implements, &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F R A U D.

On the [illegible] 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares declining. Land and Bank shares advancing. Government paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	103
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,655
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,450
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1600	150	150		Broach Mills	295
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,450
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,990
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,115
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,625
690	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,100

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	11	25do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	583
500	1,880	all	800do	Colaba Press Co	5,600
250	2,000	all		East India Press Co	5,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
200	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,250
1,000	2,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
1,12	2,500	all	150*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
250	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	150 p	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...			East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	[illegible] per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five percent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Kirwan, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Pollock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Civil Employ, Punjab, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Napier, (Hon.) Lieutenant, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Cavagnari, Captain, Bengal Civil Employ, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Shepherd, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Rajkote.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Medical, to appear before a medical board, from Belgaum.

Barwell, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Punjab.

Livesay, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Tranquebar.

Jones, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

McCleverty, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—

Harris Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Chamier, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on furlough.

Whitehead, Major, 58th Regiment, on leave.

Pollock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Civil Employ, on furlough.

Napier, (Hon.) Lieutenant, Civil Employ, on furlough.

Cavagnari, Captain, Civil Employ, on furlough.

Clay, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough.

Kendall, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough.

Dowthwaite, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, on selling out.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for March 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the under-mentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Tuesday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 6th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Wednesday, the 12th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)

On Friday, the 14th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Monday, the 17th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Ordnance Department.

On Tuesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 4th March 1871.

Major R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, from general duty, Pegu Division, to general duty at Kamptee.

Madras, 21st March.

Lieutenant E. D Shafto, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, is to be considered as having acted as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Borton, C.B., Commanding Mysore Division, from 9th September 1870, and is confirmed in that appointment from 25th January 1871, the date on which he passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

Assistant Surgeon M. G. Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, under orders to Kamptee, to join A. Battery D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed in medical charge of Invalids from Madras en route to Bombay for embarkation to England in Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates, to sail about the 10th April next, and to proceed to Kamptee at public expense.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major R. A. Chadwick, Staff Corps, from general duty at Jubbulpore, to general duty at Kamptee.

Major W. H. Whitlock, Staff Corps, from general duty at Secunderabad, to Offg. Wing Officer 4th N. I., with effect from date of Major Marsack's departure on furlough.

Major R. C. Lavie, Staff Corps, from general duty at Dorundah, to Offg. Wing Officer 10th N. I., with effect from date of Colonel Tweedie's departure on furlough.

Captain W. T. Brereton, Staff Corps, from Quarter Master 4th N. I., to attached 29th Nat. Infantry.

Captain A. T. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, from attached 11th Nat. Infy. to Offg. Adjutant 40th N. I.

Madras, 23rd March.

Intimation has been received from the [illegible] Guards of the following transfers of officers of Royal Artillery :—

Lieutenant F. W. Radcliff, from No. 5 Battery 23rd Brigade to D Battery 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant A. H. Witehorne, from the 5th Brigade to E. Battery 8th Brigade.

Lieutenant E. C. Trollope from the 20th to 12th Brigade.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Quarter Master T. Gibson, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 10th February to 9th August 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Major General A. Borton, C.B., Commanding Mysore Division, 60 days privilege leave from 5th April 1871, or date of departure.

Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant D. J. S. McLeod, Cavalry General List, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Nagpore Force, privilege leave from 10th April 1871, or date of departure for 60 days.

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain C. R. Buckle, 23rd Brigade, from 20th March, 1871, or date of departure for three months—Cochin, private affairs.

Brigade Staff—Brigadier General W. G. Woods, C.S.I., privilege leave for 60 days from 10th April 1871, or date of departure.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel C D. Grant, doing general duty at Nagpore, private affairs from 1st April to 1st July 1871—Bombay.

Staff Corps—Captain H. E. A. Lawford, attached 32nd Native Infantry, from 25th February 1871, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board, under 1868 furlough rules.

76th Foot—Captain C. T. Caldecott, from 24th March or date of departure, to 23rd June 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Invalid Establishment—Major W. F. Hutton, from 15th March 1871 or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Mar. 29.)

Mr. Mark Bensley Thornhill, Civil and Sessions Judge of Saharunpore, eighteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. William Charsley Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, 14 days preparatory leave, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Calcutta, with a view to his obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 2nd April.

Mr. George Guy Parker, District Superintendent of Police, at Allahabad, 6 months leave, on private affairs, from the 1st May.

Mr. Charles Wilson Carpenter, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, three months special leave, from 1st April.

Mr. George Adams, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saharunpore, three months privilege leave from the 1st April.

The Reverend John Alexander Stamper, B.A., Chaplain of Moradabad, two years furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. James Augustine Morcel, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Etah, six months leave on medical certificate to Europe, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from the 15th March.

Mr. Richardson Evans, Assistant Magistrate of Bolundshuhur, to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

In supersession of Notifications dated 31st January—

Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., to be confirmed as Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Swinton Samuel Melville to be confirmed as Magistrate and Collector.

The above to take effect from the date of Mr. C. Horne's retirement from the Civil Service.

Mr. James Hunter Prinsep to be confirmed as Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Henry Davis Willock to be confirmed as Magistrate and Collector.

The above to take effect from the date of Mr. Brand Sapte's retirement from the Civil Service.

Dr. Alexander Pakington Tomkyns, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Bareilly to officiate temporarily as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly, from the 16th February last, until relieved by Dr. James Henry Loch.

Dr. James Rawlinson Jackson, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Meerut, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Allygurh, during the absence of Dr. Charles Kilkelly, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Grant, officiating as Civil and Sessions Judge at Azimgurh, is transferred to Futtehpore, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. G. Keene, or till further orders.

Mr. George Edward Ward, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, from Meerut to Futtehgurh.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Allahabad to Meerut.

Mr. Spencer Faithorne Arthur Smith, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Cawnpore to Allahabad.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. M. Zeller, Superintendent in Public Works Secretariat, from 1st of April 1871, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Harve	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Derwent	Dann	Sunderland, Oct. 5.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Jeddah.
	Arabia (s)	Mathew	Calcutta, March 7.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, March 24.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 29.

The ship Sanspareil, Harley, to Falmouth, via Carwar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
28	Celt (s)	M'Neil	False Point and Dhumrah, March 27.
	Pembroke Castle	Bouliff	London, Dec. 9.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Canning, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

The Tweed, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co; 8 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Nation, 1 hhd brandy, Payne & Co.

City of Brussels, 100 cases porter, H. Pestonjee Sons; 120 case matches, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 43 cases post paper, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Nubia (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Collingwood (s), 25 cases sherry, and 2 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence (s), 14 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Singapore (s) 1 case books, W Watson & Co; 17 cases sherry, J. Nowrojee.

Robinson Crusoe, 37 drums paint, H Allibhoy; 4 hhd, sherry, and 2 hhds brandy, Grindley, Brooms & Co; 100 cases oilmanstore, and 6 cases cheese, Wallace & Co; 41 casks ale, T Harmond; 32 casks beer, A Dorabjee; 216 casks beer, R H Bottlywalla; 197 cases brandy, J Rustomjee Sons; 150 casks pale ale, and 25 cases old tom, E R Mody; 83 cases port wine, Treacher & Co.; 4 hhds beer, J. Neuberg; 85 casks beer, S R Sookla; 5 cases brandy, Ewart, Latham & Co; 10 cases candles, the London A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 46 bales cotton, M Esmall. Tethys, 300 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton, M Esmall; 62 bales cotton, M Gowanee; 150 bales cotton; Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Muthooradass 44 bales cotton, M Ludha; 100 bales cotton, D Mohonjee.

Arethusa, 74 bales cotton, P Luckmechund.

Lord Ashburton, 100 bales cotton, D Gopejee; 97 bales cotton, B Chuterbhooz; 42 bales cotton, W Chapsee.

Rialto, 60 bales wool, N Dadabhoy; 100 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 83 bales cotton, H Joowanmull.

Aphelia, 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 16 bales cotton, V Harkhan; 105 bales cotton, H Joomanmull; 13 bales cotton, Berhind Brothers.

City of York, 120 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 113 bales cotton, S Bhuya.

Sam Mendel, 54 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 103 bales cotton, V Laljee; 250 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Jeypore, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Challenge, 40 bales cotton, C Nanjee; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee.

North Tyne (s), 1,400 bundles coir yarn, C Jadowjee; 250 bales hemp, L Narronjee; 50 bales wool, D. Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 125 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 45 bales cotton, G Goculdass; 110 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 30 bales cotton, N G Ebram; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 27 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 11 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Atalanta (s), 50 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, Young & Co; 34 bales cotton, M Damodhur; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.

Robert Kerr, 40 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

Westminster, 100 bales cotton, L Enderjee.

Durham (s), 95 frails wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Calcutta, 86 bales cotton, S P Appa.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales cotton, H B Touch & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 6 cases false mace, T Lillaram; 600 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

Durham (s), 16 bales hides, W Nicol & Co.; 32 bales skins, C Esmall & Co.; 87 chests dry ginger, M Mooljee; 550 bundles gall, C Villnel; 43 cases olibanum, Gaddum & Co.; 1 bag saltpetre, and 1 case indigo, Gaddum & Co.

Simla (s), 25 bundles, and 42 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 25 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.; 219 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

Hindostan (s) 150 bales cotton, F Hoyer; 50 bales cotton, L Balchund; 7 bales cotton, H B Touch & Co.

Nachimoff, 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co

Cordova (s), 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Simla (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegford & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 50 bales cotton, H. B Touch & Co.

Princess Somawatty, 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindostan (s), 50 bales cotton, H B Touch.

FOR HAVRE.

Durham (s), 200 bales cotton, Planque Vinoy & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eddystone, 21 bales woollen caps, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Hindoostan (s), 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 50 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 2 bales cotton, D G Hossan; 91 bales cotton, N G Ebram, 44 bales cotton, S Dowlutram; 60 bales twist, E Framjee & Co.; 100 bales twist, D G Hoosan; 37 bales cotton, C Ebram; 20 bales white twist, C Bomanjee; 17½ bales cotton, D Goolamhoosan; 65 bales cotton, R Baboolall; 25 bales cotton, J G Hoosen.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 1	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	—
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	—
China	,, 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 1	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PICKERING—March 31st, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. Jas G. Pickering, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—March 25th, at 10 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Edmondston Charles, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.

SKIPTON—March 25th, at Jessore, the wife of Mr. D. P. Skipton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MELVILLE—EAMES—March 28th, at All Saints Church, Seetabuldee, Nagpore, by the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M.A., James Melville, General Manager of the Mofussil Company, Bombay, to Rosina, daughter of W. J. Eames, Esq., Londonderry, Ireland.

DEATHS.

HILTON—March 23rd, at Jumalpore, Emil James, 2nd son of Mr and Mrs J. Hilton, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 24 days.

MELVILLE—March 4th, at Mymensing, and twenty-two days after her husband's death, Louisa, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Melville, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 26 years.

PEARS—March 27th, at Cawnpore, Charles Guy Maurice Pears, infant son of J. M. Pears, C. S., aged 18 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

COLONEL STRACHEY'S account of Public Works expenditure is a document of very great usefulness. Chiefly, however, because it brings to light, not for the first time, the position of the Government of India as a firm for the conduct of large enterprises, which we cannot call trading or commercial, but which nearly all over the world have been undertaken with a view to profit. As an opium dealer and a wood merchant, the Government obtains in one case a large, in the other a small, profit. Success in the opium trade is due to the exceptional quality of the article and a monopoly of the produce. Success in the Forest Department, what there is of it, arises from attentive management, and considerable profits from that source can only accrue when the system has been a long time in operation. But in what we may call the constructive enterprises of the Government that body appears, year after year, as a failure. The railways are carried on at an immense loss, which promises to become annually greater; the Irrigation Works, taken as a whole, do not pay in a commercial sense. Private enterprise has attempted irrigation, but in one case the public purse had to relieve the Company of a profitless venture, and in another there is every prospect that something of the same kind will be suggested. In other words, that the debt of the country will be increased by loans for purchasing property which will not pay, or the shareholders would certainly retain it for their own behoof. Nevertheless the gross revenue or supposed revenue from irrigation is very considerable, but as there are no 'trustworthy accounts," it is impossible to say what may be the money value of these works to the State. We should be sorry to measure their utility by net returns of income, but it is incumbent on the Financial Department to obtain trustworthy accounts in order that the Government and the tax-payers may know how much they are giving away annually to cultivators and landlords. Moreover, even admitting, as a general proposition, that irrigation pays, it cannot be maintained that all irrigation pays, and the possible burden on the State may justly be used as an argument, alike against projectors, who want to do something, over zealous Government servants, and the common run of blatant humanitarians. Already the State is deeply pledged for loans to carry out works which private capital will not undertake, or undertakes only to drop at the earliest moment; and it is flagrantly inconsistent to recommend new works on all sides and rail at the Government for imposing fresh taxation. That is the usual course with the "motley coloured" reformers who believe that India was better off one hundred and fifty years ago than she is now!

The railway policy of the Government is far more striking than even the irrigation policy. Here, again, we encounter enormous loss as the result of railway enterprise—a loss of nearly two millions a year. Yet extension is loudly recommended, although extension, in most cases, means an increase of loss. It is held, apparently, that the railways will pay when you have enough of them. Through lines, an immense convenience to the State and the few, will, it is supposed, bring a profit, and the argument will have the advantage of not being refuted by fact as long as there remain missing links to be supplied. But it is not through lines, passing across vast tracts of poor country, it is short lengths, serving districts rich in produce and swarming with folk, that pay. At present, the State treasury subsidizes all travellers and traffic to the extent of nearly two millions per annum. The justification for a Trunk system, or for supplementary lines on the guarantee principle, is State necessity regarded from a military, political, and revenue point of view: it was no justification whatever from the commercial or paying point of view, except in special localities. We are quite aware that it is now proposed to ensure solvency by constructing what it is assumed will be cheaper lines; but whether they will be cheaper in the long run, and whether they will pay is absolutely uncertain. We have always cheerfully admitted that the experiment of narrow gauge lines on the guarantee principle is one well worth a trial; but as the experiment is about to be tried we doubt whether it will be a paying enterprise; and only as a paying enterprise can it have the least claim to justification. The balance on the other side is very heavy.

For the Government has raised loans and intends to raise more loans in order to introduce and perfect a Disjunctive Railway system, and to introduce it in that part of the country where the State stands most in need of efficient through railways. A narrow gauge line, with separate establishments, workshops, and rolling-stock, is to be made from Lahore to Peshawur; another narrow-gauge railway, with separate establishments, workshops, and rolling-stock is to be made from Mooltan to Kotree. Thus, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the military efficiency of the Punjab and Sind systems is sacrificed; there will be a limit to the use of broad gauge rolling-stock at Lahore and Kotree, one break of gauge between Delhi and Peshawur, and two breaks between Lahore and Kurrachee. All this has been done so deliberately that we are bound to presume military efficiency is held of small account, and that the evils of a Disjunctive system, as we may now term the Indian system, are deliberately added to the risks we run every day. India is to be streaked with gauges of different widths. The great trunk line of the Ganges valley above Allahabad is to be cut off from Central India and Rajpootana by belts of narrow gauge lines having their point of departure in Delhi and Agra; so that the only though communication between Bombay and Agra, Delhi, Lahore, will be the roundabout one via Allahabad; for it is to be presumed that the line from Ajmere to Indore will be narrow gauge, and we are surprised that Colonel Strachey did not specify the gauge of the Indore and Khundwa line of eighty-four miles, which as a Disjunctive line of eighty-four miles, of course, would pay. Oddly enough the line to Hydrabad in the Deccan is to be broad gauge, and we are told that the Nizam's Government made a special request that they should be spared a Disjunctive line. Sir Salar Jung has shown his usual good sense. But he has not escaped all risk. For the adoption of a Disjunctive system will inevitably lead to one of two things—that is if we continue to rule in India. The evils that will be developed, the losses that will be incurred, and the mere worry of the Disjunctive system, will compel the Government either to convert the broad gauge lines into narrow or the narrow gauge lines into broad. That would not be the case were the Trunk system preserved from Disjunctions, and the narrow gauge lines dealt with as feeders or isolated railways. But since the narrow gauge has invaded the Trunk system, conversion at some period has become inevitable. What a saving process!

THERE are one or two statements of local interest in Colonel Stracheys speech, and they will doubtless attract attention. The reference to the purchase of the Elphinstone property reminds us of the fact that no provision has been made to complete the work taken over from the company. The Port Trust hangs fire; there is no body in a position to raise funds—if that be the method our rulers intend to adopt—for the continuance of the scheme. It may be inferred, indeed, that the Government intend, not to appropriate any money, but to transfer foreshores to the Trust and charge the cost of reclamation to the Trust Debt. On the other hand, it is explicitly stated, that "it would be as a part of the operations of such a trust that all further works for the improvement of the harbour of Bombay must be carried out. The Government of India had declined to make other advances on the general security of the land to be reclaimed or improved, and have required a specific pledge for the payment of interest and repayment of capital as a necessary condition for admitting any such outlay from public money in the future." Where are the funds to come from? It is plain that the levy of annas on chairs and soda water bottles won't provide the means for improving the harbour. As matters have turned out and are likely to turn out, perhaps it would have been as well had the Government not purchased the Elphinstone property. It is very different at Kurrachee. Money, but we are bound to say Colonel Strachey implies a strong protest against it, is to be thrown away on that fine marine and submarine estate. No less than £340,000 have been spent on Kurrachee harbour and £25,000 more are to be spent this next year. Respecting these harbour works Colonel Strachey says—

> "They were in progress under the sole engineering responsibility of Mr. Parkes, who was virtually only controlled in a financial sense by the Indian Government. The work now going on consisted of dredging on the bar at the entrance of the harbour, and forming a new break-water to cover the entrance that will be opened by the aid of the dredge. Though he had no reason and no desire to express any mistrust of the engineering practicability of these operations, he might be allowed to state his personal doubt of their financial expediency. He considered that the harbour of Kurrachee might with great propriety have been left alone for many years to come, and he very strongly contested the policy of laying out large sums of money with the expectation of creating ports. He thought all experience showed that such attempts to force commerce commonly failed, and he believed that the only prudent policy, particularly for a country so poor as India, was to apply available means to assisting trade that existed by adding gradually to the conveniences it demanded."

Now since there is no doubt about the existence of a harbour at Bombay, would not the money spent at Kurrachee have been more profitably spent here? The latest discovery made at Kurrachee is that the bar is a ledge of rock!

Colonel Strachey's remarks on the working expenses of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway are indicative of the light in which the Government looks on the working expenses of that line. The traffic management has not escaped implied censure in another form. Considering the large subsidy paid by the State for railways, every one ought to be managed with rigid economy, but not with parsimony.

THE Government of India having declined to furnish funds for carrying on the works of the proposed Bombay Port Trust in the ensuing official year, the Government of Bombay has been compelled to order the suspension of the works now in progress, to close existing contracts, and to terminate the engagements of establishments employed on the works.

SOME folks may be interested in learning that the managing committee of the Bombay Association have prepared and adopted for presentation to Parliament, on behalf of the Association and of the native inhabitants of this presidency, an elaborate petition regarding the finances and financial administration of British India and the financial relations subsisting between England and India. This document is being engrossed and signed, and will be forwarded to its destination by the next mail. It is easy to infer from this who has come back to his native seat.

LIEUTENANT THE HON. G. C. NAPIER, General List, Bengal Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Italian steam corvette Princess Clothilde, 14 guns, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday forenoon, and took up moorings at Prinsep's Ghaut. The Envoy from the Italian Court to the Burmese King was on board.

THE "Indian Daily News" understands that an uncovenanted officer attached to the Financial Department in the Punjab has been suspended for having been drunk at a mess table, for which he was reported by his superior.

A DATAILED survey of a line of railway from Bangalore to Mysore has been definitely settled by the Supreme Government. The work will begin in October next, and the guage is to be the narrow guage for India—3 feet 3 inches.

THE Torpedo Committee were to make an experimental explosion below Fort Point on the Hooghly last Wednesday. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief representatives of Science in Calcutta, were expected to be present.

IN Nagpore it is rumoured that Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to be made the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and that Colonel Keatinge will be permanently appointed to the Central Provinces.

A REWARD of Rs. 3,000 was lately awarded in various proportions to a body of Sylhet police for the capture of an old raider, Kanai Sing, Rajpootra, who had been "wanted" ever since 1865. Kanai Sing has been sent to Hazareebagh, where he will undergo confinement.

THERE has been a report that Mr. Eden would be succeeded in the Bengal Secretariat by Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Commissioner of the Presidency division. But the "Englishman" says "it is rumoured that Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, will go home in June next on account of ill-health. Mr. H. L. Dampier will return to India shortly, and resume his seat in the Bengal Secretariat, when Mr. Rivers Thompson will revert to his substantive appointment as Commissioner of the Presidency Division."

THE Government of India have requested the Government of the North-West Provinces to order the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops to make up a sample narrow gauge ballast waggon of the following dimensions :—

Gauge of rail	3 feet 3 inches
Maximum rigid wheel-base.	7 ,, 0 ,,
Diameter of wheels	2 ,, 0 ,,
Ditto of axles	0 ,, 3 ,,

If the specimen is approved of, one hundred more are likely to be ordered, it is presumed, for the Rajpootana State Railway.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in native society (says a Calcutta paper of the 29th ult.) caused, we understand, by proceedings in the High Court against one of the most well-known and respectable families in Calcutta. A European gentleman obtained a decree for foreclosure and possession of a share of an undivided family dwelling-house, and, armed with a writ, took forcible possession by breaking open the outer gate. Durwans were employed on both sides for the purpose of resistance; a skirmish occurred, and the whole matter came up before Mr. Justice Paul yesterday (28th) and an order passed for an investigation.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

DHOLLERA.—The weather during the week has been favourable. The arrivals of new cotton for the past week amounted to about 500 candies; there is a little improvement in quality. I have in former reports stated that the ryots as a class were very independent, and as a direct consequence of this, I have now to inform you that they do not feel disposed to part with their kuppas at the present rates, and as there is but little chance of any immediate change for the better, I fear an unusually large proportion of cotton will remain uncleaned in the hands of the ryots till after the monsoon. Our market this morning is firm at the following rates :—Old Churka at Rs. 165, and new Churka at Rs. 179 per Bombay candy.

BROACH, 29th March.—I have little of fresh interest to add to my report of last week. Supplies have considerably increased, and all the Broach factories are now working over-time. About 2,500 bales have changed hands at the equivalent of Rs. 192 to Rs. 198; the rise of ⅛d. having hardened prices, while the corresponding decline has yet had little if any effect. The weather is intensely warm, and a hot dry wind is blowing. On the 26th instant a dense damp mist enveloped the town, and precipitated a large amount of moisture.

VEERUMGAUM, 27th.—The supply of cotton to the market is gradually increasing, and in a fortnight very much larger arrivals are expected from the neighbouring villages, when prices may be expected to become easier. Meanwhile the parcels coming forward are eagerly bought up at the exorbitant rates of from Rs. 179 to Rs. 186 [illegible] bharas.

WOORHA, 29th.—Our arrivals during the past week amount to about 200 candies of very fair quality, about half of which had been bought up in the villages. Picking of the jerry crop has commenced, and judging from the samples arrived it is of excellent quality. About 3,000 bojahs are estimated to reach this market for sale. First supplies are expected in about 15 days.

AKOTE, 29th.—We have had a continuance of fine weather until within the past two days, when the sky became overcast, and looked likely for rain, but up to the present none has fallen. The past week has been one of considerable activity. Cotton has been arriving pretty freely owing to the advance that has been current, as high as Rs. 192 per candy having been paid for cotton deliverable in Bombay. Receipts are about the same as those given in my last issue, viz., 1,000 candies. There are still in the villages, according to reports, some 5,000 candies, of which we may expect to get, before the season closes, about 3,500 candies more. My quotation for first quality of cotton deliverable in Bombay is Rs. 189 per candy.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 29th.—Arrivals in our market during the week have been larger than they have yet been during the season. All seem anxious to take advantage of the rise in prices, and no doubt supplies will be plentiful for some time to come. Quality still keeps very mixed.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 29th March.

A TELEGRAM from Liverpool, dated 22nd instant, quotes fair Dhollera at 5¾d. per lb.

There has been very little business doing in these districts during the past fortnight; purchases to the extent of a few hundred candies old Sawginned are reported at a price equal to Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 per candy f. o. b. Carwar.

A considerable quantity of cotton has been lately sent forward to the Coast, there being no enquiry for it above Ghaut; a great portion of it however that has gone to Compta for sale is not good quality, and it is difficult now to get good selection from the balance remaining of the old crop above Ghaut, so much so that many of the dealers, in order to complete delivery of cotton previously sold, have been giving new Sawginned in place of old.

New Sawginned is now coming into the market for sale in larger quantities; we have sampled several hundred docras of it, and consider the quality much better than that of last season, we also find it cleaner. A few hundred candies of new Sawginned have been bought lately at a price equal to Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, April shipment which is our to-day's quotations.

About half of the crop of Sawginned cotton has been gathered, but not much of the Compta cuppas. We think there will be very little new Compta for sale before the monsoon; the plants are very good and promise a full yield, but the Compta crop is generally a late one.

At Carwar there is no cotton whatever for sale, either new or old, and very little new is expected before the middle of next month. At Compta the stock of old Sawginned and Compta together is 6,000 docras; old Sawginned there, with selection, costs Rs. 190, and old Compta Rs. 165-7-0 f. o. b. Carwar; but dealers accept Rs. 10 lower for lots without selection. The quality of the stuff going forward now to Bombay from Compta is bad, and consists mostly of rejections. A hundred docras or so of new Sawginned have arrived at Compta, and have been bought up on sample orders at Rs. 200.

The ship Sanspareil comes to Carwar next week to fill up; about 3,000 bales of old Sawginned have been procured for her.

The shipments from Compta are as follows—

		Sawginned.		Compta.	
To Bombay, from 9th to 22nd March	docras.	5,414		1,781	
Previously reported	,,	35,398		10,806	
			40,812		12,587
To Carwar, from 9th to 22nd March	,,	255		0	
Previously reported	,,	1,369		313	
			1,624		313
	Total docras		42,466		12,900

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 10th to 23rd March	147	448	416	0
Previously reported	5,240	4,041	1,193	471
Total	5,387	4,489	1,609	471

EXCHANGE.—The rate for drafts at 16 days' sight on Bombay is ½ per cent discount. Demand drafts are negotiated at par.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,

Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

Mr. C. W. Dilke in the House of Commons last night attacked Earl Granville for having agreed to the Conference and proposed a vote censuring the Government. After some discussion the proposition was withdrawn.

It is stated that the Germans have agreed to the postponement of payment of the first instalment of the indemnity.

The Queen of Sweden is dead.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,125,000,	Dec. £125,000.
Bills discounted	£23,000,000,	Inc. £187,500.
Bullion	£22,375,000,	Inc. £375,000.

The sum of £185,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

THE LOSS OF THE VERONICA.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

MADRAS, 31ST MARCH.

Judgment in the Veronica case has been given. It is stated that the fire was caused by the proximity of badly stored fish oil to coir yarn. The captain's certificate has been suspended for six months, and the mates' for three months, because the latter stored damp cotton, notwithstanding the remonstrance of one of the crew.

THE CONVICTION OF A FULL POWER MAGISTRATE.

ON Saturday last and in the beginning of the week, Mr. Watts, acting Session Judge of Dhoolia, held sittings to dispose of the appeal by Venayek Dewarker, Full Power Magistrate and Deputy Collector, against the decision of Mr. Ashburner finding Venayek guilty of receiving bribes and sentencing him to imprisonment and fine. Mr. Cassinath appeared for the prosecution whilst Dr. Dallas appeared for the prisoner in one case, the Kirgaom one, and Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao Garud also for the prisoner in the other case. On Saturday Dr. Dallas addressed the Court, and on Monday, after the mamlutdar, the Judge annulled the one conviction. After hearing parties as to the remaining charge, the Judge confirmed the conviction with regard to that one.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, Captain W. Woolcott, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs J W Quinton and three children
Mrs Pitcher and two infants
Mrs Carnegy
Miss Kerr
Mr Cordeaux and infant
Mr C C Gall
Mr Elmore
Mr Charles Fisher
Mr and Mrs G A Wright
Mr and Mrs Hill and two infants
Mr and Mrs Ball & six children
Major Whitehead
Mrs Wilkinson
Mr Donaldson
Mr Dowthwaite
Mr C E Stewart
Mr Arthur Burnett

Mr Harvey Cross
Mr Banks
Colonel and Mrs Brownlow and three children
Mr and Mrs Parkinson
Mr J Loney and three children
Mr John Jones
Mrs Hathway and infant
Mr Kirwan
Mr Thomas Mears
Mr Thomas Loyndo
Colonel Harris
Mr H Reading
Mr H K Shroff
Major and Mrs C C Murchin and three children
Surgeon Kirner

FOR BRINDISI.

Major Clay
Dr Kendall
Major Woodhouse
Mr H Simson
Mr T Norman
The Hon M Napier
Captain Cavagnari
Lieut-Col and Mrs Pollock and four children
Mr J G Horsfall
Mr W Logan
Deputy Inspector General Pelly
Mr C Forman
Lieut-Col & Mrs Chamier & infant
Mr David Cowie

Mr and Mrs S E Colles
Mr F Cassella
Mr and Mrs Winter and five children
Mr R H Froude
Mr W S D Blackall
Mr and Mrs W Doyly
Mr A Somerville
Mr J F Berwick
Mr Teske
Mr H J Leitch
Mr J J Ross
Mr W G Probyn
Mr R R Nesbit
Mr A M Zeller and child

FOR SUEZ.

Mr A Cunningham
Mr G M Curtis
Mr H N Palmer
M and Mrs T W Webber

Mr T Thomas
Mr and Mrs Parkins
Mr J Kerr
Mr C F Low

FOR GIBRALTAR—Captain Don George de Mello, wife and infant.

FOR ADEN—Mr James Hessey.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE following passengers are proceeding to-day by Rubattino & Co.'s steamer Persia :—

FOR GENOA.

Captain and Mrs H E Forbes and 3 children
Surgeon A Sanderson
Major J P Pedler and 2 sons
Dr W Niven
Mrs Grant
Mrs Würth and child
Mr L A Grünenwa d

Mr J Freeman
Mr D Hanhardt
Mrs A Tuchs
Mrs E Wittkugel
Mr A Denegri
Mr Enrico Palazzi
Mr Graham Grey
Miss Janette Domenino.

FOR LEGHORN.

Rev Gavin Martin
Mr B Simons

Mr F Hirz
Mr E de Grousiliers

FOR NAPLES.

Maj-Gen C A Barwell
Col and Mrs Gill
Lieut-Col T W Graham
Major F W Dunbar
Major Perkins
Mr W Duthoit, B C S
Mr T F Harkness, C S
Mrs and Miss Lindsay
Mr W F Hugo
Mr R Bell
Rev H Henderson
Rev S H Kellogg and family

Captain W W Biscoe
Captain White
Lieut H V Brooke
Lieut A F Robson
Capt B W Blake
Mr F Peterson
Mr G Decristoforis
Mr T Watson
Mr G Smidt
Mr G Schmer
Mr Jas Battersby.

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr G Bohm.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr F Behr
Mr G Grech

Mr A Hartz.

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Duke and child

13 deck passengers.

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April is now ready.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has gone to live at Government House, Malabar Hill.

MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—Up to yesterday applications had been made to the Commissioner of Police for 69 taboots and 284 punjas.

MR. DADABHOY DOSSABHOY CAMA yesterday took the usual oath before Mr. Justice Bayley, and was admitted as a barrister of the High Court.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB produce this evening the admired tragedy of Roostum and Sorab, the composition of Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khori. This play was produced twelve times last year before crowded houses. It is to be re-produced to-night for the first time this season. An advertisement announcing the performance appears elsewhere.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, two seamen of the Russian steamship Nachimoff were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. One was sent on board, while the other was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.—Ten seamen of the British ship Americana were charged with a similar offence. Two of them who refused to go on board were sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, while the rest were sent on board.

A COMPANY of H. M.'s 59th Regiment has been sent from Mhow to Neemuch. The 59th barracks of Mhow were found to be dangerously overcrowded for the hot weather. In the Artillery lines some of the men are living in tents because there is no room for them in the Artillery barracks. Mhow, our correspondent says, is excessively hot just now—the oldest inhabitant says hotter than he has ever experienced it before. This is a general complaint. A gentleman, who has recently arrived from Nugger, says that the oldest inhabitant there tells the same tale.—*Deccan Herald*, March 31.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship DERWENT, Captain R. Dann, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

THE ship SANSPAREIL, 1,180 tons, Captain E. J. Harley, will sail to-day for Falmouth *via* Carwar with a cargo of 3,134 bales of cotton.

THE s.s. PEARL, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Anderson, Mr. Blake, Sister Philomena, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE s.s. ARABIA, Captain W. B. Mathew, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon Jones, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mr. Augusto, Mr. DeSouza, Lieutenant McCleverty, Lieutenant Livesay, forty-eight men, four women, eight children, and eighty-five deck passengers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Palm Sunday, Sixth Sunday in Lent, 2nd April.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—2nd celebration of Holy Communion, with Prayers and Sermon. Hymn 205.

5 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 87 and 327.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion celebration.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 87.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 95, 101, and 92.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 86 (All glory, laud, and honour), 87 (Ride on, ride on, in Majesty), and 83 (O Christ, Who art the light and day).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. C. Gilder, to commence at eleven o'clock A.M.

BOMBAY BAPTIST MISSION.

7 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.

6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

TROOPS EXPECTED.

THE troop-ship Euphrates, bringing H. M.'s 56th Regiment from England, need not be expected to arrive in Bombay until Wednesday next, the 5th inst. She would, under the original arrangement, have been due to-day but will now be late owing to the Serapis having been disabled on the other side of the Suez Canal.

The Euphrates brings out the undermentioned troops :—

H. M.'s 56th Regiment—29 officers, 12 ladies, 9 children, and 905 men, 96 wives, and 77 children, for Poona.

H. M.'s 65th Regiment—One woman and 2 children.

H. M.'s 5th Lancers—One man, 1 wife, and 3 children.

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 3rd Foot—One man.

Bengal P. W. Department—One man, 1 wife, and 4 children.

Bengal Sappers and Minors—One man. 47 other officers, and 1 lady.

She also brings 35 stokers for the troop-ship Malabar.

The names of the officers are as under :—

56TH REGIMENT.

Lieut Col G W Patey, and wife
Major W Clutterbuck
Major F C Hill, wife, and 1 child
Captain A W Turner
Captain A Greenland, wife, and 1 child
Captain W Bell
Captain W R White (Major)
Captain J Hening, wife, 3 children and female servant
Captain J E Le Motte and wife
Lieut G W Wood, wife and child
Lieut W F H Jones
Lieut A F H Campbell
Lieut H B Walmsley
Lieut W H T Smee
Lieut W R Knox

Lieut A R Ford
Lieut A M Delaboye
Lieut H P Molyneux
Lieut F T C da Vernet
Ensign W Capel, and wife
Ensign H T Deane Drake
Ensign W R Rickets
Ensign D A Blest
Paymaster L F G Bernard, (Major), wife, and child
Adjutant F W O'Leckie, (Lt), wife and two children
Surgeon J Oakes, (Major), and wife
Assistant Surgeon G Ashton, (Captain), wife, and child
Assistant Surgeon W. Lougheed, (Captain)

OTHER OFFICERS.

Captain H M Howard, 18th Hussars
2nd Captain E J Handrige, Royal Engineers
Lieut F W Hassard, R E
Captain T Kelly, 1 B 2nd Regt
Surgeon C Martin, and wife, 41st Regiment
Assistant Surgeon R H Carew, 45th Regt
Captain H St G Barton, 3 B 60 Ret
Quarter Master G V Leech, (Lieut), wife and 2 children
Major F W J Sewell, 105th Regt.
Captain A H Taylor, 21st Hussars

Captain J F Caldwell, 2 B 24th Regt.
Ensign C E Whittle, 1 B 2nd Regt.
Ensign W A J Murray, 2 B 11th Regt.
Ensign R C Temple, 2 B 21st Regt.
Ensign H J L Kennedy, 41st Regt.
Ensign A W W Money Kyrle, 55th Regt.
Ensign F D Welshman, 76th Regt.
Ensign C N Jones, 89th Regt.
Chaplain, Rev J P Durell, Royal Navy.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND EFFECTED SUICIDE.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Thursday night, a man of the Camatee caste, named Elappa, went to the house of a woman, stabbed her, and then cut his own throat with a knife. Elappa is a laborer, and had in his keeping, some time ago, a woman named Ningee. Two months ago he left her in consequence of a quarrel with her and her mother. About 10 o'clock on Thursday night last, Elappa went to the first storey of a house in Camateepoora Street, where the woman lived with her mother. Ningee was at the time alone in a room, where there was no light. Deceased quietly went up to her and awoke her. She saw some one standing by her side, and asked who it was. Instead of answering her, Elappa placed one of his feet on her chest, and the other on her stomach, and began to cut her throat with a knife. She struggled with him and managed to run downstairs, where her mother was. The mother immediately went and reported the circumstances to a police peon. On the latter coming to the spot he saw the woman saturated with blood. He placed her in a buggy and conveyed her to the Jamsetjee Hospital. She had received a cut over the front of the neck, also two wounds on the back of the neck; and the palm of one of her hands was also cut severely. A sepoy went back to the room where the thing had occurred, and to his surprise found Elappa lying on the floor with his throat cut. A knife was lying by his side, and he was quite dead.

Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the body yesterday when the following acts were elicited :—

Ningee, woman, said—I am the daughter of one Chimama, woman, and am about twenty-five years of age. I lived with my mother in First Camateepoora Street. The deceased Elappa kept me formerly. I was in his keeping about eight months; about two months ago he left me. Last night, about 10 o'clock, I went to sleep in an upper room of my mother's house. I was alone in the room. My mother went to sleep in the verandah facing the street. I went to sleep, and was suddenly aroused by hearing the door of my room open. I had no light in the room. I asked who was there. Some one entered the room; it was a man; but who it was I did not know, because I could not see him, nor did he speak. This man came and put one of his feet on my chest, and the other on my stomach, and before I could rise, I felt a sharp instrument at my throat. I cried out. He cut me at the back of my neck. I put up my hand to protect my neck, and received a severe wound on it. I managed to get up and run away from him, and I ran out of the room and down the stairs. The man remained upstairs. I cannot say what became of him, because I did not go upstairs again. As I was struggling with the man, I saw his face by the light from the window. The man was Elappa, in whose keeping I had been. I do not recognise the knife now produced, and which is stained with blood. I was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital by the sepoys. I had not seen Elappa for two months. I quarrelled with him when we last met. There was no one else in the house when we went to bed, besides my mother and myself. Elappa must have got into the house by the back way.

Chimama, woman, said—I am a Phoolmalee Ghatee a laborer by occupation, and live with my daughter, by name Ningee, about twenty years of age, in the upper storey of a house in First Camateepoora Street. Elappa, the deceased, about ten months ago kept my daughter as his mistress. My daughter lived with me, and he used to visit her. About two months ago, he left her in consequence of a quarrel with me and my daughter, because he did not pay us anything. Last night, at 10 o'clock, I was sleeping on the lower floor of my house. My daughter was sleeping in the upper room. We were the only two people in the house. I was awakened by hearing my daughter scream. She rushed downstairs and came out to the verandah, where I had gone to sleep. She had her "saree" tightly pressed to her neck, and she called out for a sepoy. A sepoy came. She told me that as she was sleeping on the upper storey the deceased came and awoke her. She saw some one standing by her side and asked who it was. Instead of answering her, the deceased placed one of his feet on her chest, and the other on her abdomen, and began to cut her throat with a knife. She struggled with him, and managed to turn him on one side and to run down the stairs. My daughter had received a cut over the front of the neck, also two wounds on the back of the neck, and the palm of one of her hands is also cut severely. When the sepoy came, he went upstairs alone. There was more than one sepoy. I stayed with my daughter, who was shortly afterwards removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she now is. I do not recognise the knife now produced.

Pandoo Wittoo said—I am a Maratha by caste, and a police peon E division. Last night, at about 10 o'clock, I was on duty at Fifth Camateepoora Lane, where the last witness came to me and said that her daughter had been struck. I went to her house with her. I saw the person she said was her daughter, standing in the street, covered with blood. She told me the man who had struck her was upstairs. I went upstairs, and in the room just viewed by the jury, I saw the deceased lying on the floor, with his legs extended in the position viewed by the jury, and with his throat cut. A knife now produced was lying by his side. The floor was covered with blood, so were the clothes of the deceased. The throat was cut right across. The deceased was dead. The landlord took the woman in a buggy to the Jamsetjee hospital.

Dr. J. T. Grey, who examined the body, was of opinion that the injuries described by him were the cause of death, and that they were self-inflicted.

The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by his cutting his throat with a knife.

Ningee lies in the hospital, and is pronounced to be out of danger.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE LIMJEE AND CO.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TRUSTEES.

On Thursday Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of an application in Chambers with regard to the estate of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, partners of the firm of Manockjee Limjee and Co. Messrs J. A. Macdonald, R. Cormack, and Raghoonath Narrayen are trustees of the estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and on an application by Bhimjee Purshotum a summons was granted by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 7th February calling upon the trustees to show cause "why they should not allow the said Bhimjee Purshotum at all reasonable hours in the office of the trustees full and complete inspection of the books of account, documents and other papers relating to the above named estate and the liquidation thereof, and to make extracts and take copies of the same, and why the trustees should not furnish Bhimjee Purshotum with full and accurate information relating to the estate and the liquidation thereof, and why the said firm should not be allowed to rank as a creditor upon the separate estate of the above named insolvent Limjee Manockjee, to the amount of about rupees six and a-half lacs, and why the said trustees should not be restrained from making entries in black ink in the books of the firm of the said insolvent, and why in the meantime the said trustees should not be restrained from declaring a final or any dividend on the above named estates or either of them, and from filing the final account of the said estates or either of them."

The summons came on for argument in Chambers on Thursday, when Mr. Anstey (instructed by Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared to shew cause on behalf of the trustees against, and Mr. Marriott (instructed by Mr. Janardun Gopall) in support of the summons.

Mr. Anstey said it was curious there was nothing in the Act,—not a syllable, which empowered or entitled the opposing creditor to make the present application. The trustees were called upon to show cause why he should not be allowed to rank as a creditor on the separate estate,—but they in their affidavits, and he in the first affidavit made by him, showed that he was a creditor of the joint estate, that was of the firm,—and so of course, according to law, he could not come on the separate estate until the separate creditors had been paid off—the case of *ex parte* Lodge and Fendall before Lord Thurlow showed this. Mr. Anstey here quoted from *ex parte* Rolandson, (Tudor and Merritt's Leading cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law), and *ex parte* Lawrence (Lindley, vol. 2, page 1066), where the petition that the joint estate, that was the firm, should be allowed to come in on the creditor's separate estate, was dismissed.

The Judge remarked that the opposing creditor in this case asked why the firm should not be allowed to rank as a creditor on the separate estate of the insolvent Limjee Manockjee.

Mr. Anstey said it appeared there was a custom in Bombay, or rather a custom with the official assignee—but nowhere else—that all entries in the books should be made in red ink, and these gentlemen, the trustees, not being aware of the practice of the official assignee, at first made entries in the books in black ink, but after enquiry they made them in red ink. In their first affidavit they said—"We have plenty of information—we know all these facts as well as you—we have investigated them, and we are satisfied—and you have had inspection and we decline to do what you want us." The creditor did not clearly put any suspicion on the firm, but he as good as said—"I only believe that if am allowed to look into the books and papers I shall be able to bring fresh charges against the insolvents and against the management of the trustees." These gentlemen are Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Cormack, and Mr. Rughoonath Narrayen, and he ends his affidavit by charging all three, as having conducted, having worked their trusteeship wholly in the interests of themselves and of the insolvents. Now, my Lord, that is a very serious charge, and one that ought not to have been made unless there were facts to support it. I would draw your attention to the fact that having commenced with swearing a long affidavit which was followed up by another, he nowhere specifies any fact or suspicion to justify that grave charge against these gentlemen, two of whom are partners in the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and their colleague Mr. Rughoonath Narrayen. It is the most impudent and offensive attack that ever was made on character and one for which there was no cause of a pretence on an application of this kind, but not a single fact is alleged in support of it. I will read the allegations, "Being deeply interested in the conduct and affairs of the said insolvents and in the manner in which their estate is wound up, I caused an inspection of the books of account and other documents and papers relating to the estate of the said insolvents to be made by my mehta in the office of the said trustees. The said books, documents, and papers were not fully inspected by my said mehta, and I believe, for the reasons stated in the 9th para. hereof, that the inspection by my said mehta of the extracts he made from and the copies he made of the said books, documents and papers and the information he afforded to me respecting me were made and afforded with partiality." That is the first general charge. I was wrong in saying that there was only one general charge. "Partiality" is explained in the 9th para. of this affidavit, the 3rd para. continues thus, "And with a view to forward the interests of the said insolvents and of the said trustees." Now, my Lord, nothing can be said in extenuation of this langu[illegible] rash and reckless style of an accusation of that kind. But let us see what it is, "because they also are joint creditors on the joint estate." They, like himself, are unsecured creditors as members of the firm of Sir C. Forbes and Co. I just mention it here to deprive him of all pretext for saying what he had meant was that he gave the creditors of one character the same character and position as himself. In point of fact and as the correspondence shows the object is to give annoyance. For nearly two years he has been having inspection and taking extracts from these books, and he was putting pencil marks against the items and so on which he took it into his head to think were suspicious and reflected upon the trustees. That they could not suffer. He pretends in his affidavit that he was obstructed, he pretends also that giving his mehta a small sum of money per month, we made him partial to us. It appears from our affidavit that the person who gave him that sum was the clerk in charge to help him in paying the dividends, as the labor was very great. It is absurd to insinuate that these payments were made not to obtain the mehta's assistance in the payment of the dividends, but as a bribe to the mehta to give "partial" information to the opposing creditor of what he had discovered in the course of his inspection. Therefore he says, "I will take the inspection into my own hands, and it will be a great embarrassment to the winding up." He also admits, my Lord, that he appointed another mehta, employed another mehta to copy the books, and he did copy them; and then he complains that the trustees, when he presented those copies of the books to them for signature, refused to sign the copies. Why should they sign them? Why should they be called upon to give these copies of their books? If he chooses to take copies, let him; but the trustees are not to go through the labor of checking each item and verifying each item and putting their signatures to certify that the copies are correct. Well then, my Lord, it is right to look at the juncture at which this application was made. There have been three dividends struck and paid, all I think in the same year, and there is one more. He has not taken the dividends, but all the other creditors have, and all the other creditors wish to have payment made to them of the last and final dividend.

Mr. Marriott—That does not appear on the affidavits.

Mr. Anstey—It appears in the affidavit of the trustees, where they say that they are only prevented "by the action of the said Bhimjee Purshotum." They have been waiting for months and months past. It is a very small dividend as I said just now, but it is the last, and when that the last remaining dividend is paid by the trustees the winding up is finished, and that may account for the motives of this opposing creditor in making his opposition at this juncture. That is a short history of the case.

The Judge—I should like to see the affidavit of the trustees. It seems to me to be governed by Rustomjee's Jamsetjee's case.

Mr. Anstey—I may mention that we rely on Rustomjee's case, but out of respect to your Lordship we have gone fully into the matter and given the most ample explanation, but on the authority of this case there was no reason for our doing so.

The Judge—I had such hesitation in granting this summons that I read a good deal of my judgment in Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's case to the attorney, Mr. Fletcher. I told him that it corresponded with Sir Charles Sargent's and my judgment in that case, but on his stating that this was a special case I gave it to him. What we decided was that if a trustee is satisfied, a single creditor cannot bring the matter into Court. If these charges were well founded he might have tried to get them removed.

Mr. Anstey—He is too wary for that. The affidavit speaks for itself, and what Bhimjee Purshotum says no gentleman will submit to.

After some further remarks by Mr. Anstey on the points raised in the opposing creditors' affidavit,

Mr. Marriott spoke in support of the rule for some time, and asked that inspection of the books be again granted to his client, for the accounts to which the affidavits referred afforded ground for the application for further investigation.

The Judge remarked that he was not aware of any section of the Act—he had seen it often, not in this but in other proceedings,—giving a creditor any right to inspection. It did not seem to be provided for by the Act.

Mr. Marriott—The trustees themselves admit our *prima facie* right.

The Judge—They gave you that which legally I think you were not entitled to.

After considerable argument on the part of Mr. Marriott, in which Mr. Anstey occasionally joined,

The Judge in disposing of the matter said—I am clearly of opinion that the summons must be dismissed. The summons was obtained on the 7th of February in the present year, and it called on the trustees to shew cause as stated above. Well now as to allowing Bhimjee at all reasonable hours to complete inspection, I am clearly of opinion that he has had all, if not more than he is entitled to. For so early as the 3rd of January 1870 they (trustees' solicitors) write to him that he can see the accounts of the joint and separate estate at all reasonable hours, and the affidavit itself shows that he has had a metha for a year and eight months, of which only three months were employed in the manner mentioned by Mr. Marriott—helping to pay dividends. Well, then, he has had ample opportunities of making extracts to getting the information, the required information, very voluminous of detail matters which he has collected and specified in his affidavit. His requiring further investigation must necessarily have been derived from the inspection of the books in the possession of the trustees. Then, his application for the firm to rank as a creditor on the separate estate of insolvent Limjee is contrary to law, and has in effect been decided by the order of Sir Joseph Arnould. The question about the application to restrain the trustees from making the entries in black ink is I think quite unfounded—although the practice in the official assignee's office is to make such alterations in red ink, it is sworn by the trustees that is the practice of accountants in bankruptcies in England to make such entries in black ink. His application that the trustees should be restrained from declaring a final or any dividend on the above named estates or either of them, and from filing the final account of the said estates or either of them is, I think, as well as other matters, disposed of by the judgment delivered in Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's case, which was adjourned from Chambers into Court, on the 4th day of April last year by Sir C. Sergeant and myself. I quote a few lines from my judgment, "to allow one creditor, whose means of knowledge would necessarily be inferior to that possessed by the trustees, thus to impede the final closing of the liquidation would be most inconvenient, and ought not to be allowed unless the Act expressly, or by implication, gives him such a power." We there considered that the Act gave no single creditor any such power, and that is the authority I am bound to follow on the present occasion. Certain charges have been made most improperly against the trustees which have been entirely met, and looking at those charges, and the entire want of merits or law to support them, I dismiss this summons with costs.

A SHIP IN QUARANTINE.

The s. s. Gunga, Captain Child, bringing about 150 returned pilgrims from Jeddo, arrived here on Thursday afternoon. She signalled that she had some cases of small-pox on board and was accordingly put in quarantine. Yesterday morning, however, she obtained a pratique and was taken to Mazagon where her passengers were discharged. The only two cases of small-pox were sent ashore. There had been three or four deaths during the passage, but not, we believe, from small-pox.

THE PLAY OF "KHODABUX."

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader of the High Court, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Secretary to the Zoroastrian Theatrical Company:—

"Esplanade Cross Road, 29th March 1871.

"Dear Sir,—I have several times seen the play of 'Khodabux' acted, and have on each occasion been charmed with the performance. The composition of the play as well as its acting is done, I think, in a most admirable manner. I wish every encouragement to be given for the production of such pieces. I ask your committee to accept a little present which I enclose, (a cheque of Rs. 50,) and which I desire to place at the disposal of the committee for the preparation of a dress for the gentleman who acts the character of 'Khodabux.'—I am, &c.

"Shantaram Narayen."

The committee acknowledged with thanks the liberal gift of the donor.

IS THERE ROOM FOR MORE MILLS IN BOMBAY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The reported establishment of two new Spinning Companies has given rise during the past week to some discussion in a few of the Guzerati journals. It is, however, a matter of regret that they only warn their readers against plunging themselves into the gulf of speculation without bestowing a single thought on the far more vital question, Whether or not is there room for new mills in Bombay? Even so well conducted a journal as the *Rast Goftar* fails to put the question before its readers. There is enough of the "padding" on the immorality of speculation; and more than enough of the stale and unprofitable sermon on the dangers of tempting premiums. But the student of economic science in vain looks for an exposition of those great and simple truths which govern the population, industry, and wealth of a country like India, or a continent like America. The science which treats of the development of, and the benefits resulting from reproductive industries is a blank sheet to the writers. Of course speculation has progressed in a certain rate with the progress of joint stock companies, not only in Bombay, but in all the great commercial towns of the world. Consequently, the formation of every new company will always be attended with speculation in its stock in a greater or lesser degree. In fact, it may be said that no new venture can now-a-days progress without the "go" of speculation. Jobbers here, as jobbers in every quarter of the globe, will, in spite of warnings, of failures, and of ruins, play the game of "heads or tails" on the chances of prospective profits to be derived from every new concern. It has become an inevitable condition, part and parcel of modern commercial transactions. There is not a trade which has not its own peculiar speculation. It must be borne like so many other ills which our vast complex social mechanism brings in its ever-revolving train. But after all it must be said that speculation is only a *result*, and ought therefore to find a secondary place in the discussion of the question, Whether or not is there enough scope for new mills to work in Bombay? The answer depends on another great question, viz., Is there enough capital and cotton in the country? There need be no two answers to the latter query. It may be asked what is there to deter natives from employing their industry and capital in the manufacture of piece goods in their own country? Look at America with its innumerable mills plying day and night, employing hundred thousands of labourers, investing millions upon millions of dollars for the manufacture of a thousand stuffs from the same produce, viz., cotton. And not only does it manufacture cloths for home consumption, but also for the markets of the world, not to speak of the millions of bales of cotton exported annually to England and the Continent. Are the conditions of developing cotton manufactures in Bombay different from those of America? Else what is it that hinders native capitalists from following the example of their friends of the "other balance" of the globe? Have they not before them a vast field for enterprise? What are half a dozen small mills in comparison with even one or two of those stupendous concerns in New England? Does not the united capital of these petty companies sink into insignificance before that of one of such monsters as daily ply there? Why should Bombay pay annually immense sums for the large quantity of grey goods it imports from England, and why should it not save the heavy amount of losses consequent on unfavourable exchange for remittances in pounds sterling? Do not these drain in a certain number of years a certain portion of the wealth of Bombay? Now consider the advantages which a quarter century hence Bombay would derive were large mills established for the purpose of manufacturing precisely the same sort of stuffs which it now imports at so immense a cost. What impetus will these give to native industry? what stimulus to capital? How beneficially will the teeming masses find employment, what encouragement will have been given to the increase of population? Lastly, how largely will the country itself be benefited. These are some of the most vital questions affecting the establishment of large mills; and if properly answered will lead but to one inference, viz., that there is indeed ample scope for two scores spinning companies in this country. One aim should be persistently borne in mind. That such mills should not, as the half a dozen now working seem to do, restrict themselves to one or two sorts of very inferior manufactures. Let their constant aim be to turn out extensively cloths of the *same quality* at a cost far below that which Bombay now pays for importing piece goods from England. Let the defects of the Joint Stock Companies Act be remedied, and unscrupulous rascality may be effectually checked; let there be conscientious and frugal management; let there be, above all, a spirit of healthy emulation. Let these be some of the conditions of the new mills, and Bombay will not be unworthy of their founders. It is to be hoped that the promoters of the two new companies will consider it prudent and creditable for themselves and the shareholders to carry on their mills in a manner which may inspire confidence and hope in the community and country at large.—I am, &c., X.

NEWS FROM CACHAR.

The *Bengal Times* publishes the following extract from a private letter from Cachar, dated 18th March:—"Except removal of all small guards from tea gardens, which has imparted confidence to the coolies, there is little news. To-day there is a meet in the station to attend General Bourchier's levée. It has been proposed to raise a volunteer corps. The proposition is absurd. Many planters live nearly fifty miles from the station, and the majority about twenty. The very time it would be necessary and convenient to meet for drill—the cold season—is when planters are most needed to attend their garden-work. One of the very best suggestions is to make each garden the centre of a circle; and if attacked, it should receive assistance from all living within the circle. These planters might easily meet for exercise, as suggested by General Bourchier. More anon."

A correspondent writing from Sylhet, under date the 23rd March, writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—"Captain Butler, in command of the 43rd N. I., left this last week for Allynuggur, a frontier outpost. Brigadier-General Bourchier, C.B., is expected at Charagolah in the beginning of April, on a tour of inspection of the Sylhet outposts. Mr. Patch, the District Superintendent of Police, will meet the General at Charagolah and accompany him on his tour. No other news stirring."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th March 1871.
Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	92,553	10	8
Merchandize	3,95,769	11	11
Electric Telegraph	975	7	0
Earth Trains	3,529	8	0
Total Rs.	4,92,828	5	7
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,09,989	11	11
Increase	82,838	9	8

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENT.

The full Court, consisting of Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice), and Justices Lloyd, Melvill, Kemball and Green, sat again on Friday to hear counsel upon the evidence taken by the Hon. Mr. Hobart, lately Sessions Judge at Dhoolia, in an enquiry into certain allegations by Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa that confessions made by these men had been obtained by torture, and forwarded by Mr. Hobart to the High Court, with his opinion thereon. Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were represented by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Shantaram Narayen; and the Crown by Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Hearn, Government Prosecutor, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader.

After the mid-day adjournment, up to which stage we yesterday reported the proceedings,

Mr. Anstey proceeded to consider the point as to the jurisdiction when Mr. Pritchard tried the case in the first instance, holding that he was an unfounded pretender whose position was not supported by the Government resolution. First the learned counsel described the resolution as a "wretched" document upon which his learned friend had relied, but had admitted was ill-penned and obscure, and then Mr. Anstey spoke of it as a "precious" document, from which they could not see what had been intended by Government, whose ways were inscrutable, but which showed the power Government had to play ducks and drakes with regard to the definition of the district. The learned counsel, having reviewed the points in the judgment of the Second Division Court, proceeded to refer to the concluding words—"We defer further comment on the case until it comes before us for final disposal." Now, he said, it has come before your Lordships for final disposal here,—before their Lordships then sitting in the Second Division Court, in connection with the Chief Justice and three other Judges of this High Court; and now the question arises which has occupied me the whole of this day in my weak attempt to illustrate and to solve—whether the condition upon which their Lordships contemplated to accept the case for final disposal has been performed, that is to say, whether Mr. Hobart has, either to the letter or in the spirit of this positive order, done what he was ordered to do. I shall read over again the mandatory words, but I shall first read the words of recital immediately preceding the recital—"However, looking to the complexion the case now bears, it becomes absolutely necessary, to enable us to dispose finally of the appeal, that the circumstances under which the admissions were made should be investigated and reported to us." Then come the mandatory words,—"The Sessions Judge is, therefore, directed to send for the said two convicts, and, after calling upon them to give on solemn affirmation a detailed statement of the undue influence practised upon them, to enquire fully into their complaint, giving the Government Prosecutor due notice of the investigation, and after recording the evidence, together with his opinion thereon, to forward it to this Court." Now, confining my attention to that preamble, I shall humbly submit to your Lordships that the condition has not been performed—either by the judge whose duty it was to perform it, or by the Government whose duty it was to see that the judge did perform it, or at least not to interfere by sending its servants down there to obstruct and pervert the proceedings. In the course of yesterday your Lordships once or twice made a very just and wise remark, in answer to the excuses that were for ever put forward that errors and excesses were committed in these inferior courts, and that remark was that the Crown may be prejudiced by these things, but that the prisoners ought not to be prejudiced. The Crown may be, but the prisoners ought not and cannot be so, by what has taken place. Now, my Lords, I say that you have in that the Alpha and the Omega of the whole case, literally the Alpha and the Omega, for on the first page it is recorded that the judge declined the enquiry and turned it over to the most unfit and improper and unsuitable person, considering his antecedents, that could have been found in the Presidency of Bombay, and on the last page you will find it recorded how that person closed the proceedings by protesting against everything that had been done in that Court, and everything that had been done in this Court. My Lords, I drew your attention to that part even yesterday, and I said it was the last proof, the latest in date and order of occurrence, of the spirit in which the whole enquiry had been carried on. At the last moment, the mask (imperfect as it was) was finally cast aside, and that enquiry, the due making and completion of which was to be the condition, and the only condition, on which your Lordships were prepared to go into the investigation of the case, at any future season, as against the two prisoners whose appeal had not been [illegible] of, was not only not performed either by the authority appointed to enquire or by the intruder on whom that enquiry was allowed to devolve, but, in fact, without a syllable of condemnation on the part of the judge, the person who was ordered to make this enquiry—the substitute—was indulged in saying before all the natives assembled to hear him—"I protest against all you have been doing or pretending to do in furtherance of this enquiry; I protest against the enquiry itself, and protest against the order of the High Court, whereby the enquiry was directed." That is recorded in the proceedings, and then the judge, as if that were not enough, proceeds to say in effect, if nothing more—"Whereas I have been directed to report my opinion as to whether there has been any undue influence used in obtaining these confessions, I shall make no report on that—I shall merely report it is not proved that torture in any form beyond that of an excessive use of irons has been employed." Well, my Lords, I know that the honour of the Court is safe in the hands of your Lordships, and I make no further comment on that. Before I pass from this last scene of all in the eventful history of the so-called enquiry and its doings, I must most emphatically protest against the statement made by my learned friend, first of all by way of interruption of my opening speech, and second when he was addressing the Court. He says it was not Mr. Pritchard's fault that he was prosecuting; he did not desire it. I say it was his fault, and he did desire it. He made no objection whatever to take the office. What he wanted to do, no doubt, in the first place was to be recognized as chief prisoner with first and second attendants in the persons of the two policemen called second and third prisoners. But why?—that he might parade his apparent wrongs? No; that he might have a *locus standi* for the turning of witnesses out. Mr. Hobart in fact said—"You cannot do that, but you can be prosecutor if Mr. Ashburner appoints you;" and he is immediately appointed—and immediately exercises the function of turning out witnesses. What happens afterwards? The unwilling prosecutor actually applies for a day of an adjournment! For a day in order that he may do, what?—become the Government prosecutor in another court of the witnesses examined in that very case and before the termination of it, and these, too, the witnesses whose alleged perjury consisted of the contradiction of his, the prosecutor's, statements upon oath. It is monstrous to say that the blame is wholly and solely due to Mr. Hobart. If it were, of what consequence is that to my clients? Why are they made to suffer because of the blunders or intentional departure from the point of duty? Let Government suffer (if it be a suffering to Government) that ninety-nine criminals should be acquitted rather that one innocent man should be convicted except on full proof; and let not the prisoners, whose reputation and liberty and property are staked upon the issue of a criminal trial, be made to suffer for the blunders and excesses of Government. And before I close, I must in the name of my profession protest against the tone of my learned friend's speech on the subject of professional privilege. It is not the tone in which he should have expressed himself. He says—"My personal feelings; my personal feelings as to summoning professional witnesses; my personal feelings are against the law!" Your Lordships very properly told him the question was—"What is the law; can they be summoned to tell what they know?"—and then my learned friend said—"It was important to ascertain if the professional gentlemen had been told of these acts of torture at the beginning or when they came into Court, and the desire to ascertain that would not have been vexatious." My Lords, I say it would have been vexatious in any one. Every man in the country is presumed to know the law. I doubt very strongly whether the natives in Mr. Pritchard's Court are ever allowed the benefit of the excuse of *ignorantia juris*. But Mr. Pritchard was one administering the law, and was bound to know the law he administers, under the penalty of law pointed out in the pages of Russell's work, and I say, contradicting my learned friend most positively, that for such a one to desire to obtain information which neither barrister nor vakeel could have given without a gross and wicked breach of professional confidence was to have formed a vexatious wish,—secondly, in attempting to carry out that design, to gratify that wish, by applying for subpœnas *ad testificandum* to the counsel and vakeel of the prisoners as well as a subpœna *duces tecum* for the purpose of bringing into Court the briefs and written instructions he displayed something more than a desire to obtain the information suggested by my learned friend, namely, to know at what time counsel got the instructions. The words in the old forms of pleadings are "briefs and all written instruments," and therefore what he asked to obtain was something else—something more confidential in its nature—than the simple information as to the period my clients instructed me to name, or to say anything of, the tortures; and the question being now, not "What shall be done with Mr. Pritchard," but "What weight is to be given to an enquiry conducted in such a spirit as this—such temper as this"—I am amazed my learned friend did not see the distinction. Again, encountering my learned friend, I say that, after Mr. Shantaram coming thither with the consent of this Court, making those answers which it was proper for him to make to that Court, and being allowed to depart from that Court, unattached, uncommitted, and uncensured by the judge, it was not Mr. Pritchard's duty to have attempted to enforce the attendance of the professional gentleman who was sent for. Well, my learned friend in Mr. Pritchard's position would have done exactly what Mr. Pritchard did! Would he? I very much doubt it. It is decided by Mr. Hobart—"If you have no more than that to put to Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Shantaram Narayen can go out of the box." That is done, and therefore, says my learned friend, he has the right of appeal. The right of appeal!—to whom, and for what? He has not pretended to exercise that even he, Mr. Pritchard, who has pretended so much. Says my learned friend—"He would have lost the right of appeal if he had not summoned the other counsel too." How could he have lost it? One ruling would have embraced both, and he could have raised an appeal as effectually *in re* Shantaram Narayen as well as *in re* "Antey," as he has been called. But, my Lords, having been informed the second professional gentleman had not come down, what necessity was there for an application for the vexatious attachment? I should have thought that this was such a case that every gentleman of the law—or every gentleman, whether of the law or not, who feels, because he understands, the real nature of the relation between lawer and client—would have expressed disapprobation instead of merriment at that application. I should have thought it must have been felt,—especially by those who are most accustomed to that relation,—that to put any one professional adviser, no matter how insignificant he may be, at the mercy of a person such as Mr. Pritchard has shown himself throughout this enquiry to be, and at the mercy of persons such as others in the mofussil would show themselves to be, would be to greatly to influence the profession itself,—greatly to degrade the profession of the law into what I fear it is fast becoming,—a trade, an art, neither a profession nor a science,—and greatly to jeopardise the liberty, property, reputation, and life of every person who may henceforward stand in a civil or criminal court of justice. But no. It is said,—"Quite right to do that." Very well, the judge thought otherwise. "Then the judge was quite wrong in doing that;" but I believe your Lordships, too, were of opinion it was the right thing to do. But again my learned friend mistakes the point. It is not, whether Mr. Pritchard labours under that ignorance of the law which is so crass and so dense that he asked Mr. Hobart to do what I can find in the case of no other man in the realm. That is not the question. The question is—What impression this scene makes on those who, as Mr. Shantaram Narayen said yesterday, were unwilling, were hesitating, to withstand all the police and all the magistracy, and the formidable prosecutor and the Government which stood behind. What effect would that have on these men? It was the first time such an application had been made in the memory of man, and supposing it had been successful to the full extent—(to a certain extent it was successful, for the writs of subpœna were issued)—what might have happened? I say it goes far to show that the enquiry was a mockery and a delusion and a snare. My Lords, it lowers the question to put it on the ground on which it was put by my learned friend. It is not a question of personal feeling against the law; it is not a question of Bar privilege, or of privilege in any form,—it is a question of duty. It is a question, indeed, of privilege, but the privilege is that, not of the profession—God forbid that it should be so—but the privilege of the client—and God forbid that it should not be so. And when he talks of personal feeling against the law, of course that is done for the purpose of showing the High Court that he has a doubt as to what the law is. I shall proceed immediately to show, not that he has no doubt, for my learned friend says he has a doubt, but that he ought not to have a doubt, and, being a lawyer, ought not to doubt it. I can say for myself I never had in my life any doubt on the subject, and I feel so strongly and am so convinced of the enormous fatal consequences that would follow from any doubt being allowed to exist upon the point, that I feel that if I thought there was a doubt, I should be—I do not say unfit to be a barrister, but should be quite unfit, whether a barrister or no, to enjoy the confidence of any clients. Now, my Lords, I have never until yesterday heard that "suit" meant anything else than "sequel." It is in the drawing-up, or, as we now say, the "marshalling" of the witnesses—"He bringeth suit and good proof." The Act on Evidence, II. of 1855, is certainly in some of its sections general; it was meant to be so. In others it is special; it was meant to be so. In the section on which my learned friend depends the general is this—"A barrister, attorney, or vakeel shall not, without the consent of his client, disclose any communication made by the client to him in the course of his professional employment, nor any advice given by him professionally to his client, nor the contents of any document of his client, the knowledge of which he shall have acquired in the course of his professional employment." That is general, and was meant to be so; and now comes the special—"The privilege, however, is that of the client, and if any party to a suit shall give evidence therein, at his own instance, he shall be deemed thereby to have waived his privilege, and to have consented to the disclosure by such barrister, attorney, or vakeel of any matter as aforesaid which may be relevant, and which the barrister, attorney, or vakeel would have been bound to disclose but for the privilege of his client, and the barrister, attorney, or vakeel shall be bound upon examination to disclose any such matter." Now, my Lords, it is very true the first division of this section ought to be general, but it does not follow from the second division, that because a party in a suit enjoys the freedom which, if the party chooses a professional man will have, of being allowed to do certain things, he will be himself liable for a waiver of the privilege by the barrister, or that he will be held as consenting to his own detriment. I know it is otherwise in the mofussil. I need not to be told that; there are numerous instances there, no doubt. But it does not follow that if the prisoner has over and over again done that which in a civil suit would amount to a waiver, the Court would hold that was consent. The Court would hold he has consented to his own hurt, and the Legislature has taken that distinction. Why, he cannot consent even to allow twelve jurors in his case to retire to their own homes, the case being unfinished. If he consents and they go home and meet next day and find against him, he has the right to have the whole of the proceedings set aside and himself honourably acquitted, on the ground that it was a misdirection of the judge. Not a single thing can be admitted. And why?—because he is in the custody of the law and deprived of his own volition. I know these arguments would be thrown away in some places, but these are arguments that will be heard here, and I do hope when cases arise on appeal from the mofussil, where any one of these practices has been observed that the true ruling will be felt. The prisoner is pointed at by Mr. Hobart, to Mr. Pritchard, in the enquiry as one who cannot be examined on solemn affirmation.

The Chief Justice—You need not trouble yourself on that point. We are all of opinion that such a section as that could not be applicable to criminal proceedings.

Mr. Anstey then went on to say that, while the prosecutor had not carried on the case properly, his clients had done neither more nor less than the Court ordered. They had made solemn affirmation and appeared over and over again before the Court, and here again he must correct—if he might use the word—an inadvertence on the part of one of their Lordships. In the opening part of his speech he had taken an objection to Mr. Pritchard's having been allowed to cross-examine one of the European witnesses who was hostile to the prisoners, and his learned friend in replying said he could not understand why he should object. He had objected as it meant that leading questions had been put by Mr. Pritchard to one of his witnesses, but the Chief Justice had remarked that probably Mr. Hobart recorded "cross-examined" to distinguish the examination by counsel from the first examination of each witness by the Court, but the fact was that this was an exception from the record of the evidence of other witnesses.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Hobart seemed sometimes in his record to have used the phrase "cross-examined" in its ordinary legal signification, and sometimes merely to distinguish the examination of the witness by one of the parties from the examination of the same witness by the Court.

Mr. Anstey—But that to a willing witness is not likely to be in favour of the poor men in their absence. Mr. Anstey further remarked on the exclusion of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa from Court during the first part of the enquiry.

Mr. McCulloch—Their counsel was there.

Mr. Anstey—I am not surprised at Mr. Pritchard, but I am surprised at my learned friend making that suggestion—for he knows what it is. The Civil Court would not order parties as distinguished from witnesses to go out of Court, but this is a criminal case—it is like trying a man behind his back.

Mr. Anstey then quoted a case in which Sir Richard Couch, Mr. Justice Newton, and Mr. Justice Warden had quashed a conviction for criminal breach of trust as a public servant on account of an irregularity in the proceedings, in which, he said, the irregularities at which the judges strained were, when compared with those in the present case, as gnats compared with camels—for in them there was nothing inhuman or abhorrent to one's feelings, nor helplessly and visibly unjust. The learned counsel then concluded his reply in these words—Now, my Lords, my part is done. I trust my clients and those whose interests are, in common with others, that is to say all the inhabitants whose fate it is to live beyond the shadow of your Lordships' protection in this presidency, will be satisfied with my exertions; it is for your Lordships to say whether those exertions will be successful. I insist for the reasons given that my clients are neither proved to be, nor were provably, guilty of any of the offences for which it is sought either to sustain the present, or introduce a new, conviction;—that, inasmuch as their fellow accused and fellow prisoner has been acquitted because of the insufficiency of the evidence, and of an error in law, by the Second Division Court of this High Court, *pro tanto* they are entitled to their acquittal too, and that upon the same grounds;—that the fact of their having committed themselves, as Cassinath in his fortitude and courage refused to do by what is called their "confession" or examination before their accuser, their prosecutor, and their judge, ought not to make any difference whatever in the case, because (which is my next point) these confessions were illegal—illegal in respect of the wicked means by which they were extorted;—that for the purpose of this objection of illegality it matters not (though for the purposes of the fair reputation of the parties concerned it matters a great deal) who the accusers were, so that they were persons having, or supposed to have authority, influence in the case, or in the conduct of it, and in some way connected with it;—that whether Mr. Pritchard was present or not when torture, the torture of beating and of the twisting of the testicles (horrid and revolting practice indeed) were applied to the prisoners or one of them, his representatives were there, to whose custody he consigned these men on their way to the place where he expected their coming, and where he expected, hoped, to obtain their confessions;—that in like manner, whether he was aware of it or not, those men in authority starved these prisoners, exposed them to great bodily fatigue and pain by causing them to walk afoot while there was no occasion, and, finally, kept them the whole time, with two exceptions (for the purposes of nature and the purposes of torture), in handcuffs—that is to say, never relieved them of the handcuffs, night or day, except when man's necessities compelled them to go out or else create a nuisance to their conductors, and except when the tortures of beating were to be inflicted;—that in this state they were brought to Mr. Pritchard, on one occasion into his presence with the handcuffs on, certainly to his door on three occasions, and still more certainly—because he not only does not contradict it but affirms it,—from the first time he saw them till the handcuffing finally ceased, it was by his order to the police that that restraint was imposed. Says he in his evidence—"It is my practice; it was my practice to have the handcuffs taken off when prisoners come before me, and put on when they leave me, and I gave the order—'Handcuff them, and don't let them escape.'" Now, it is unnecessary to ask whether he knew the restraint was used or not, for here it is clear on his own evidence. From that time, when he met them in the camp he beheld and saw, they were handcuffed, and there was no denial on his part, and he defends this by counsel to this day. I insist that in these circumstances there was a release on certain terms expressed in these works—"Vakeels I do not call; you, sahib, are to be as my vakeel;"—that in confessions of the prisoners were led to by the remembrance of past sufferings, the fear of enhanced sufferings, and, therefore, undue influence in the form of hope and fear, the passions moved by the same persons, namely, the police who enjoy Mr. Pritchard's confidence and whom he desired to be associated with him in the proceedings at the late inquiry before Mr. Hobart, and by Mr. Pritchard himself, whether acting personally or by his representative;—that, therefore, these confessions are not confessions, because not spontaneous or free, but because extorted by violence and by cruelty and by duress, or at least obtained by deception and fraud;—that, therefore, to use them, or to suffer them to be used, will be but an adding of another stone to the pile of this great iniquity;—and that they, the prisoners, are entitled, through me, to ask your Lordships in the name of every consideration which it is fair for me and respectful to your Lordships to urge on this Court (which I must never forget is a Court of law, as well as of justice) to call to your Lordships, in the name of every consideration of that kind, and excluding every other, to give effect to the prayer of these poor men to open their prison doors and to let them go free.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that his learned friend had stated cases as to the validity of the confessions, but that after their Lordships' statement he presumed he need not reply as to them.

The Chief Justice said the most of the cases that had been mentioned referred to confessions out of Court.

Mr. McCulloch accordingly said that one remark was sufficient—was a sufficient answer to all—that there had not been a single case mentioned applicable to confessions made before the Court. The only case that could apply would be one of a prisoner confessing during his trial, and his counsel saying to the jury—"Oh, gentlemen, you must not believe that; it is extorted by violence." Then his learned friend had quoted a class of cases to show irregularities vitiating the proceedings, but as the Court had expressed an opinion that any complaint by the Court was now too late, none of the irregularities which the imagination of his learned friend's instructors had conjured up could now hold against the conviction. The learned counsel briefly replied on the other cases cited.

This closed the argument, and the Chief Justice said the Court would give judgment as soon as possible.

Mr. ANSTEY'S PETITION.

The Chief Justice, referring to several other petitions in connection with Khandeish affairs, said the petition which Mr. Anstey filed when summoned as a witness by the Court at Dhoolia had in fact been discussed in the argument just concluded, so that it became unnecessary further to refer to it. Incidentally, no doubt, it formed a part of the case which had just been argued, so that the Court would dispose of it together with the principal case.

Mr. Anstey—I appear by Mr. Shantaram Narayen in that matter. Judgment was prayed for in it for the sake of future guidance.

The Chief Justice—As a matter of course it will be duly noticed by the Court.

Mr. TAGORE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice next said there had been a petition presented on behalf of the Crown in the case of Reg. v. Govind Narain who had been tried by Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, for giving false evidence and acquitted. By it the Court was asked to send for the record and proceedings in that case, and to quash them on the ground that the Judge of Khandeish, Mr. Hobart, had no authority to fix a special Sessions for that trial. But the special Sessions had been so fixed for the convenience of Mr. Pritchard, the complainant, and at his desire and that of the Government prosecutor—that was to say, it was so fixed at the request of the Crown. It might be that the Crown was dissatisfied with the result of the trial, but if there had been a fatal error in the proceedings by the fixing of a special Session, it was at the solicitation of the Crown that it was committed, and the Court could scarcely suppose the Crown would not, under such circumstances, seek to take advantage of its own wrong, and seriously ask to have the proceedings quashed. Such a course would be unprecedented.

Mr. McCulloch—The position is this—it appears there has been a trial which is not a trial, and I apprehend the accused Govind Narain in law has not been tried.

The Chief Justice—You wish substantially to have a new trial, having already had one in the way you sought for.

Mr. McCulloch—I am not instructed to press that, only to bring it before the Court that the man has not been tried. It was thought desirable to ask the Court's decision in this way rather than to commence fresh proceedings, and put the prisoners to the expense of an application for a writ of *certiorari*.

The Chief Justice—The prisoner has had the benefit of an acquittal upon a trial fixed in the manner asked for by the Crown, and now the Crown says (perhaps quite rightly) that there was no power in the Judge of Khandeish so to fix it, and prays that the proceedings should be set aside. Such a request was certainly not very modest. It should be remembered by Mr. McCulloch, that when the fact that, during the inquiry ordered by the High Court in the principal case, sanction had been accorded by the Judge of Khandeish to the prosecution of Govind Narain and Khundoo Singh and Sai Nursapa this Court expressed its opinion that, supposing the Judge at Khandeish had any power to sanction a prosecution for the giving false evidence upon such an inquiry, he had made a most improper exercise of his discretion in giving that sanction at such a time. This Court, as at present advised, is minded to make an order cancelling that sanction, so far as regards the two untried persons, Khundoo Singh and Sai Nursapa, on the ground of the wholly improper and therefore illegal exercise of the Judge's discretion as already intimated in the discussion of the principal case. If this be done, *cui bono* quash the proceedings in the case of Govind Narain, as even were the proceedings on the trial set aside, this Court would also feel bound to cancel the Judge's [illegible] sanctioning the prosecution of Govind Narain as well as that of the two other persons?

Mr. McCulloch, after some other remarks, here abandoned the objection on the ground of appointing a special Sessions.

The Chief Justice—As a matter of good taste the application on the part of the Crown ought never to have been rested on such a ground.

Mr. McCulloch said there was another ground—that there had been a mistake in law, on the part of the Session Judge at the trial, affecting the reputation of several of the persons interested.

The Chief Justice—If we were to cancel the sanction in the other two cases, as at present we are minded to do, what would be the use of going into this matter?

Mr. McCulloch—It is the only form in which a person injured by an expression of opinion by a Judge can get that set aside and obtain an expression of opinion from the tribunal which I am now addressing, that would rectify the mistake of the Judge on a point of law materially affecting several individuals.

Mr. Anstey here stated that he appeared for the liberated man, and maintained that their Lordships had no jurisdiction to grant Mr. McCulloch's application.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to support his objection. The reasons given by the Judge who presided at the perjury trial was, he took it, equal to a charge to a jury, and as an appeal to the Division Court on points of law in such a charge was competent, so was an application with regard to remarks in the Judge's reasons. (Here Mr. McCulloch read the judgment *in extenso*, and rested his objection on the following passage in particular:—"With the exception of Mr. Pritchard there is not a single witness in the case on whose testimony I can place the least reliance. There is the evidence of Mr. Pritchard's sheristadar whose interest it is to further in every way the cause so dear to his master; the slightest motion of whose finger is enough to give him his cue.") Now with regard to the sheristadar (to whose case only he would address himself) it appeared from these reasons, which amounted to a charge to a jury, that the learned Judge had advised himself to this effect. Not that there was anything in the conduct of the sheristadar which in the slightest degree authorized the Judge to doubt the truth of what he had said, but he got over the evidence of that witness in this way, by laying down that wherever there was a servant whose master had an interest in a case his evidence was not to be believed. The learned Judge did not lay down that he disbelieved that witness from any motive which should have induced him to disregard his evidence, but he had laid it down as a general proposition that where a superior was interested in a case it was to be assumed that persons who were in his service would not tell the truth. Now if that had been stated to a jury it would have deprived the verdict of the jury of any validity.

The Chief Justice—Mr. McCulloch, a former member of the Bombay Bar once, when addressing the Supreme Court in a speech upon the weight of evidence, said—"What trust can the Court repose in the testimony of these witnesses who daily tremble in the presence of this magistrate, whose very means of existence depend upon his supreme will and pleasure, and whose chief and guiding rule of conduct is a lively sense of his future favours."

Mr. McCulloch—That was only a speech of counsel.

The Chief Justice—True, but there is reason to believe that the Court (who were jury upon the occasion) to a considerable degree acted upon the view then expressed by counsel.

Mr. McCulloch—No doubt that is an observation counsel may make, and it is open to a Judge to call the attention of the jury to the position of a gentleman.

The Chief Justice—Do you think it is worth while to argue that an observation made by a Judge in weighing the evidence of a witness as to the value of it in his mind in the particular case amounts to an error of law?

Mr. McCulloch—It is my duty to lay the case before your Lordships. It is a matter of importance whether it should not be laid down by the Court as a precedent to guide Judges that they shall not, independently of the circumstances attaching to a witness who gives evidence, refuse to give credence to a man against whose character nothing was said, a man of responsibility,—and neither in the manner of giving his evidence nor in the substance of his evidence giving reason for doubt. It is a serious matter if a Judge is to hold that a man is to be disbelieved because he is giving evidence for his superior.

The Chief Justice—The remarks of the Judge may have been very displeasing to the parties concerned. The particular remark on which you have fastened may have been a good, or may have been a bad, weighing of evidence, but it is only a weighing of evidence, and as such can we interfere with it under present circumstances and so deprive Govind Narain of the benefit of his acquittal.

Mr. McCulloch—This is a matter in which I would ask the Court to look to the stigma both on Mr. Pritchard and the sheristadar. There is no doubt the finding is put in a manner quite inconsistent with the conclusion your Lordships have arrived at on the main question in the principal case.

The Chief Justice—I don't know that. The general result at which we have arrived is that neither torture nor undue influence was used to procure confessions, whereas the charge of false evidence arose upon the questions, Whether the prisoner Govind Narain was handcuffed at a particular time, and whether he made his first confession at a particular time? Those simple points only were before Mr. Tagore. We can only consider the application on legal grounds; we are not to weigh the evidence.

Mr. McCulloch—But the simple fact that a man holds office under another never disqualifies him from belief.

The Chief Justice—If Mr. Tagore had laid it down as a general doctrine that no servant shall be believed when he gives evidence in support of his master's views, you might have had something to say.

Mr. McCulloch—That is my point. He has laid down the proposition that the sheristadar is a dependent and, therefore, without going further, his evidence is to be rejected.

Mr. Anstey—He does not say so. All he says is—(Mr. Anstey here repeated the passage already above given).

Mr. McCulloch—I thank my learned friend for reading those words which put in the strongest form the impropriety of the terms. Why should he lay down the general principle that the sheristadar is a man to whom the slightest motion of his master's finger is enough to give him his cue? If there had been the slightest proof of subservience in the course of cross-examination it would be different, but the general principle is laid down that the sheristadar is a man who would obey the slightest motion of his master's finger, and I would ask if there is the slightest reason for distinguishing this man from the general body of servants—who are not to be disenfranchised and not to have the right to give evidence nor be believed denied to them when there is not the slightest ground of suspicion.

The Chief Justice (after consultation with the other Judges)—In this case we do not propose to trouble Mr. Anstey. We do not understand that the learned Judge, Mr. Tagore, intended to lay down as a general rule that no sheristadar of any magistrate should be believed. If he were to lay down such a principle of law as that of course he would be wrong in law. What we do understand him to say is, that in this particular case he disbelieved this particular sheristadar in the circumstances of the case; and were we to interfere in this case there is no case of acquittal in which we might not be called upon to quash the proceedings merely because we might differ from the Court below in the appreciation of evidence. The Judge seems to have been stating his appreciation of the evidence of the witness Bulwunt Wamun (a sheristadar), and we do not know how far in so doing the Judge may have been influenced by the demeanour of the witness when giving his evidence or by the trust which he (the Judge) might think could be reposed in that witness when professing to speak, as he did, eight months after the case was before Mr. Pritchard, on the point as to whether Govind Narain was handcuffed at a particular moment or not. If, indeed, the prisoner had been convicted and had appealed to us, then we might have had the right to consider whether or not the Judge was right in his appreciation of the evidence, but where the prisoner is acquitted we have no right whatsoever, unless the Judge is guilty of an error at law, to interfere with his appreciation of evidence. We do not intend to commit ourselves to or express any opinion as to whether or not Mr. Tagore's reasons were good in this particular passage or in other parts of his judgment. Mr. Tagore may have been perfectly right in his judgment, or he may have been the reverse, but we have no right to express any opinion, and do not. All we say is that you have not shown any error of law in it which would justify our interference.

Mr. HEWETT'S PETITION.

Mr. Anstey called attention to an application that had been made by Mr. Hewett.

The Chief Justice said there was very little difficulty about that, for it was, as he understood, made by the father of the person who was said to have been aggrieved.

Mr. Anstey—It is, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Is the son a minor?

Mr. Anstey—He is aged sixteen or eighteen years.

The Chief Justice—But what is to prevent his being associated in the petition as a party?

Mr. Anstey—Business is the only thing. He is without a *sous* and has to earn his bread.

The Chief Justice—What relief does he ask?

Mr. Anstey—He is still living in the same district and seeks some order which will protect him in future. I fancy it is more on public grounds that his father applies for his benefit. It is an informal petition, as your Lordship may have seen. I apprehend the purpose of the petition is to draw attention to the record, it being understood your Lordships were directing attention to all these matters at once.

The Chief Justice—We have not a roving commission to inquire into and administer the affairs of Khandeish.

Mr. Anstey—Not a roving commission, but it was understood your Lordships were to look into the whole of the petition.

The Chief Justice—We look to petitions such as are presented to us, and if they are in due order we deal with them as seems proper; but we are not disposed to institute a general enquiry into the affairs of Khandeish. The son of the petitioner has been already acquitted at the original jurisdiction and his case is at an end.

Mr. Anstey—It is a complaint of *illegality*. I do not know if your Lordships would consider that sufficient.

The Chief Justice—If any one is injured, the Court of the district, in which he lives, is open to him and let him bring his suit there, if so advised.

Mr. Anstey—It would reach your Lordships at last as the Appellate Court.

The Chief Justice—Possibly it might, but we are not now sitting here as a Court of Original Jurisdiction.

Mr. Anstey—I thought your Lordships had a general superintending power over mofussil courts and magistrates.

The Chief Justice—Yes, but there is not any proceeding stated to be now pending in a mofussil court or before a mofussil magistrate against Mr. Hewett, jr., for us to superintend. You do not state the relief he asks.

Mr. Anstey—I fancy it is to interfere with the magistrate so as to prevent him from interfering with his son.

The Chief Justice—If he has been wronged, let him bring his suit in the proper Court within whose local jurisdiction the injury has been inflicted on him.

Mr. ABRAHAM'S PETITION.

Mr. Abraham, solicitor, who also had lodged a petition, said in reply to the Court that it was for an inquiry into circumstances connected with Hewett's case. He (Mr. Abraham) had gone to the district at an early period of the case and was not particularly pleased with the treatment he received and the manner in which the case was conducted; and now asked their Lordships to make an inquiry into these matters.

The Chief Justice—If Mr. Abraham has been wronged by any body in the mofussil, the mofussil court in the jurisdiction of which the wrong took place is open to him.

OTHER PETITIONS.

The Chief Justice said there were two other documents, partly in the form of petitions and partly of affidavit, one by Govind Narain and one by a vakeel, but these had been evidently intended to be used as affidavits in the principal case, and had been excluded as being too late and because leave had not been given to file them, and furthermore, because they to a certain extent conflicted with the record of Mr. Hobart. One of them had been filed so late as during the week, for which the principal case stood postponed in consequence of the illness of two of the Judges of this Court. They must be rejected.

THE DARKHAST AGAIN.

As the Court was about to rise,

Mr. McCulloch asked if it was to be understood that all the petitions of which copies had been served on the Public Prosecutor had been disposed of.

The Chief Justice said the only remaining petition was that of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and it was not necessary to consider that as he understood that Mr. McCulloch was perfectly satisfied with the explanation given yesterday by Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

Mr. McCulloch said as the question was thus pointedly raised by his Lordship he did not know if the Court would think it desirable that Mr. Shantaram Narayen should state to the Court why no correction was made of the statement on the record of the High Court—why he did not do that for which he (Mr. McCulloch) had attributed bad faith to those not doing so.

Mr. Justice Lloyd—We have no note of the correction by Mr. Anstey.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Shantaram stated yesterday that the statement was verbally corrected. I am not impugning the truth of Mr. Shantaram's statement, but it is clear that the correction was not made in a manner that caught the attention of the Court, and it is clear that the order came afterwards into the hands of the legal advisers of the prisoners and they never pointed it out until the case came into Court and the Chief Justice read aloud the darkhast and noticed the absence of details of torture and of Mr. Pritchard's name. I think that is a matter which probably is not answered and possibly your Lordships will not consider it is. Mr. Shantaram and Mr. Anstey were instructed by vakeels, and my learned friend never knew about the darkhast till your Lordship read it, and I do not understand that the explanation is now satisfactory as to why, when the Court was found to have retained that statement which had been corrected in a manner that had not attracted the attention of the Court, they did not come forward and say before your Lordships pointed it out—"This is a mistake, we will explain how it arose."

The Chief Justice—I could well understand how it did not attract the attention of the Court at the time—the correction would in all probability have been given in an undertone by Mr. Shantaram to Mr. Anstey, and the variation of his statement may not have been made with sufficient emphasis to fix attention. I understand you to object, that, when the form of the order for inquiry showed that the correction appeared not to have reached the ear of the Court and it adopted the original statement as was shown in its order, it was not brought to the notice of the Court that there was a mistake in the recital in the order.

Mr. McCulloch—Exactly, and that it seems to have been insisted on even at the hearing till your Lordship corrected it. It is not a matter for me particularly to refer to; it is merely that I say in answer to your Lordship's observation, that I do not feel the explanation satisfactory.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen—Your Lordship will see with regard to that, that the judgment was given on the 15th or 16th December. I came into Court somewhat late that day, and I then learned judgment was being given in this case. I had not my brief with me but got hold of a paper in Court and on it noted the result of what I learned from my friends had been said by the Court. Afterwards my attention was particularly drawn to this matter when I had gone to Khandeish, and then in a conversation with Mr. Pritchard he asked me whether details were given and I said they were not. I told him also it was a mistake and that a correction had been made at the time.

Mr. Pritchard—No, you told me there were no details and that you had not instructed Mr. Anstey to accuse me personally of torture. Don't use my name in that way.

Mr. Shantaram—I beg your pardon. I distinctly refused to tell Mr. Pritchard what I instructed Mr. Anstey.

The Chief Justice—We cannot have any dialogue here between Mr. Shantaram and Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Shantaram—It is a very ill return for my consenting to go and see him at his house, to say I told him a thing which I refused to disclose. It was then I first had my attention drawn to this matter, and when I came home of course it was too late to bring up this. Your Lordship will see it was simply a statement of a certain document that was not before the Court, and at the utmost it would simply have been a verbal correction of the order.

Mr. McCulloch—Of course there are those behind Mr. Shantaram Narayen and amenable to this Court who have not denied that they are the people who have misinstructed my learned friend to make that statement.

The Chief Justice—That was a statement of Mr. Anstey. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Shantaram corrected by Mr. Anstey verbally. That correction the Court did not catch at the time. It did not understand that there was any important variation made in the statement, and the Court drew up its order on the supposition that statement stood as originally made, viz. that the petition contained the details of the torture. It may be that Mr. Shantaram did not at the time notice there was this error, but I am inclined to think he must have known of it at all events some time before the day when the case came on first before us.

Mr. Shantaram—Yes, certainly.

The Chief Justice—And should have mentioned it. It may be he did not know of it, as I understand him to say, till the inquiry was going on in Khandeish.

Mr. Shantaram—Yes; it was then when in conversation Mr. Pritchard asked me.

The Chief Justice—Don't tell us now what conversation you had with Mr. Pritchard. Was it when the inquiry was actually going on that you first noticed that the erroneous statement that the supplementary petition of the four prisoners contained the details of the torture had been introduced into the order of the Court and that you perceived that the Court could not have caught the correction which Mr. Anstey made in his original statement at your suggestion?

Mr. Shantaram—Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—You ought to have taken the first opportunity of drawing the attention of Mr. Justice Lloyd and Mr. Justice Kemball to those circumstances, although it would have been then perhaps too late to have altered the form of the order.

The Court then rose.

BOMBAY AND SIND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 28th February 1871:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Receipts. To Feb. 28th, 1871.	Total Treasury Receipts. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1871	....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,388)
Land Revenue	3,583,540	2,622,476	2,372,708
Tributes	90,175	76,958	66,937
Forest	125,780	82,413	100,216
Excise	443,500	390,271	400,989
Assessed Taxes	470,000	372,658	194,839
Customs	848,000	686,414	745,095
Salt	680,000	631,466	511,845
Opium	2,017,000	2,180,145	2,163,522
Stamps	117,615	225,865	427,110
Mint	91,500	15,124	77,588
Law and Justice	511,353	453,736	105,965
Police	14,000	15,951	13,860
Marine	124,400	93,328	119,690
Education	480	1,130	11,969
Interest	76,250	33,718	74,877
Miscellaneous	165,497	79,767	85,477
Total Revenue ... £	9,354,090	7,973,420	7,463,637

£509,783 Increase.
£272,345 *Deduct* Increase on payments.
£237,438 Net Increase.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	260,905	250,765
Public Works	513,202	527,095
Miscellaneous Loans	74,018	...
Funds, Service	102,994	124,278
Do. Local	577,743	696,893
Deposits	571,282	485,276
Savings' Banks	184,298	159,743
Mint Certificates	613,289	3,430,057
Local Remittances	8,667,990	11,650,788
Railways	2,616,269	1,941,012
Advances Recoverable	353,963	815,719
Account Current, London	1,924,973	2,036,335
Account Current, India, Post Office	109,932	102,032
Account Current, India, Telegraph	63,068	48,826
Account Current, India, other Accounts	2,471,030	1,480,743
Account Current, other Governments	269,547	314,334
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts	70,805	136,479
Money Orders, other Governments	57,375	51,536
Other Receipts...	19,508,768	23,764,721
Total... £	30,894,216	33,229,636

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Payments. To Feb. 28th, 1871.	Total Treasury Payments. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Interest	114,789	122,337	88,752
Refunds and Drawback	127,100	82,056	98,652
Land Revenue	715,224	589,031	553,204
Forest	79,732	53,587	47,412
Excise	70,531	47,915	53,679
Assessed Taxes	5,300	5,306	4,901
Customs	84,890	80,528	80,894
Salt	35,500	29,862	39,670
Opium	3,110	2,707	2,944
Stamps	10,258	13,672	18,960
Mint	34,270	20,880	29,022
Administration	180,142	152,768	154,238
Minor Departments	9,750	10,361	6,960
Law and Justice	503,565	479,226	446,990
Police	399,309	342,665	332,104
Marine	220,520	161,362	190,804
Education	107,771	87,769	90,757
Ecclesiastical	34,115	28,542	30,636
Medical	108,163	106,681	91,926
Stationery and Printing	37,356	31,503	34,281
Political Agencies	123,014	107,027	108,249
Allowances (Treaty)	716,420	467,681	296,727
Miscellaneous	151,900	168,726	116,302
Superannuations	138,360	112,527	123,000
Total Expenditure......... £	3,999,989	3,303,809	3,031,464

£272,345 Increase.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	2,287,331	2,498,504
Public Works	1,315,646	1,696,316
Miscellaneous Loans	1,980,030	......
Funds, Service	69,044	68,913
,, Local	614,973	562,938
Deposits	752,616	485,385
Savings' Banks	125,408	107,550
Mint Certificates	639,254	3,490,154
Local Remittances	8,674,739	11,622,620
Railways	2,820,198	2,583,233
Advances Recoverable	250,748	489,377
Account Current, London	2,958,586	1,878,681
Account Current, India, Post Office	117,492	151,276
Account Current, India, Telegraph	125,453	105,940
Account Current, India, other Accounts	1,438,218	1,009,872
Account Current, other Governments	359,392	207,671
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	208,242	364,405
Money Orders, other Governments	45,662	37,808
Other Payments	24,813,040	27,306,642
Balance on 28th February 1871	2,777,367	2,891,590
Total....... £	30,894,216	33,229,636

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending Feb. 28th, 1871.	1870.	Feb. 1871 with Feb. 1870. Inc.	Feb. 1871 with Feb. 1870. Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	893,516	617,558	275,958	...
Tributes	9,864	6,194	3,670	...
Forest	9,568	17,742	...	8,174
Excise	38,339	37,101	1,238	...
Assessed Taxes	22,249	23,655	...	1,406
Customs	60,378	80,690	...	20,312
Salt	84,632	86,199	...	1,567
Opium	154,526	219,085	...	64,559
Stamps	16,914	36,519	...	19,605
Mint	849	5,673	...	4,824
Law and Justice	30,676	9,394	21,282	...
Police	1,765	1,346	419	...
Marine	9,360	27,580	...	18,220
Education	48	236	...	188
Interest	2,809	7,080	...	4,271
Miscellaneous	8,672	9,572	...	900
Total Revenue......£	1,344,165	1,185,624	302,567	144,026

Receipts.
Increase in February 1871 ....£158,541.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending Feb. 28th, 1871.	1870.	Feb. 1871 with Feb. 1870. Inc.	Feb. 1871 with Feb. 1870. Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest	1,008	518	490	...
Refunds and Drawback	6,276	22,077	...	15,801
Land Revenue	86,631	48,190	38,441	...
Forest	2,783	5,720	...	2,937
Excise	2,092	24,307	...	22,215
Assessed Taxes	518	353	165	...
Customs	7,931	7,477	454	...
Salt	2,650	2,571	79	...
Opium	201	204	...	3
Stamps	1,043	1,528	...	485
Mint	1,964	2,167	...	203
Administration	13,603	17,037	...	3,434
Minor Departments	1,136	366	770	...
Law and Justice	45,976	41,293	4,683	...
Police	47,381	28,126	19,255	...
Marine	9,741	20,158	...	10,417
Education	11,992	7,164	4,828	...
Ecclesiastical	3,007	2,700	307	...
Medical	11,330	7,912	3,418	...
Stationery and Printing	2,893	2,402	491	...
Political Agencies	9,364	8,735	629	...
Allowances (Treaty)	237,174	51,806	185,368	...
Miscellaneous	9,360	13,061	...	3,701
Superannuations	9,365	11,028	...	1,663
Expenditure......£	525,416	326,902	259,379	60,865

Disbursements.
Increase in February 1871..................£198,514.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 31st March, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 31st March, 12-20 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 31st March, 11-30 a.m.; via Turkey, 30th March, 8-10 p.m. America via Turkey, none; via Russia, 31st March, 8 a.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—31st March, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 31st March, 12-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st March, 1-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th March, 7-7 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th March, 8-10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th March, 3-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 31 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 31st March, 6 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 27 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 30th to 9 p.m. of the 31st March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	15	0	1
,, Calcutta	11	17	0	10
,, Madras	3	35	0	3

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of "Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

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THE COLQUHOUN (P. W. D.) CASE.

A correspondent informs us that the Tinnevelly Sessions opened on the 13th instant, when Sub-Engineer Colquhoun, and the contractor, Ragavoo Acharya, were placed at the bar on a charge of criminal breach of trust. Mr. Miller and Mr. Scharlieb, together with a native pleader from the High Court, appeared on behalf of defendants; Mr. Hardley, Barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution. The charge consists of eleven counts. The first witness examined was the accountant of the village of Atoor, and his evidence went to show that, for a certain work, the villagers had contributed a certain sum of money, but that defendants charged the Government with it. On the following day, the mirasdar of the same village was examined, and he corroborated the testimony of the accountant. On the 15th instant, Overseer Soobryamanya Pillay was examined, and in his evidence it was alleged that for a certain work an estimate of Rs. 2,000 was made and sanctioned, but that Rs. 300 only were expended upon it, and it was further stated that of an estimate sanctioned for Rs. 1,200, only Rs. 300 were expended. On the 16th, the Local Funds Overseer was examined, but contradicted in every particular the evidence he swore to before the magistrate, and went so far as to say that those depositions were elicited through fear. The overseer was in consequence committed to the Sessions, bail being accepted for him to the amount of Rs. 5,000. On the 18th, two gomastahs from the Engineer's office were examined, their evidence going to establish the charge. On the 20th, Major Payne was under examination all day, and again on the 21st. His evidence was of a damaging character to the defendants. Up to this point eight witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, and there were 26 more to be heard. For the defence there are 40 witnesses to be called, so the trial will be a very long one. As it proceeds it does not lose in interest, and the "Colquhoun case" is the bazaar talk of the day.—*Madras Mail*, March 28.

PROMOTION OF JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

RESOLUTION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT, DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 28TH MARCH, 1871.

Read the following papers:—

Notification No. 4001, dated the 13th October, 1853.

Notification No. 4273A., of the 10th October, 1870.

Observations.—In the Notification first quoted it was laid down that no Covenanted Junior Civil Servant would be promoted until he had passed the examination prescribed for such officers, and that promotion would be usually made according to the order of passing.

2. The Central Examination Committee, which assembled in 1870, in reporting the results of the examination, represented that the above order had often far more serious effect on an officer's prospects than was merited, or was probably intended; and, having regard to the circumstances which had frequently led to failure, such as ill health or employment in onerous official duties, they recommended the repeal of the rule of October, 1853.

3. After careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to issue the Notification of 10th October, 1870, rescinding the rule of 13th October, 1853, and to declare that the first promotion of officers who might thereafter pass should be made according to the ordinary practice, excepting that no officer would be eligible for promotion until he had been declared to have passed the department examination by the higher standard.

4. A question has now arisen as to the order in which officers officiating as Joint Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd grade, under the operation of Notification No. 4,001, dated 13th October, 1853, should revert from those grades. No precedent exists; but, following the argument which led to the cancelment of the order passed in 1853, and considering that sufficient weight is given to the examination if only the first promotion is regulated by it and no subsequent advantage accrues, His Honor is pleased to decide that the Notification of 13th October, 1853, shall be understood to apply only to the first steps, *i. e.*, to promotion to the 2nd grade of Joint Magistrates, officiating or permanent, and that it shall not extend to promotions to, or reversions from, the post of Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade. If, therefore, an officer has once reached the position of Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, he has passed out of the operation of the rule, except so far as regards his promotion to the substantive grade of 2nd-class Joint Magistrate, or (if reduced) his re-appointment to officiate in that grade, nominations to which will still be regulated by the rules of 1853. His reversion from the grade of Officiating Joint Magistrate will thus be governed only by seniority, or such other cause as the Government may determine.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Value of an Elephant.—A single one of the elephants caught last year by Captain J. Johnstone in Keonjhur has been sent to the Nekmurd fair (near Berhampore) for sale, where it is expected to fetch between five and eight thousand rupees. This costly beast was allowed an attendant elephant while on its march to market, so that it might not be over-worked by having to bring in its own fodder.—*Pioneer*.

Has any one out of Bengal heard of the Baronee fair? We had not: yet it was attended in December last by by 80,000 people, and goods to the value of £200,000 were sold there. It is held at Moonsheegunge in the Dacca division and district. An extraordinary fact connected with its latest celebration (December 1870) is that only two persons, out of the multitude who attended, are known to have died during the several weeks of its course—one by an accident, and the other of chronic dysentery, and both aged. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements must have been very good.—*Pioneer*.

Two European Firemen Drowned.—On Sunday afternoon, two firemen, named Robert Lamond and Thomas Veitch, belonging to the s. s. Petersburgh of Leith, Captain A. M. Blake, lying in the harbour, were unfortunately drowned in the Hooghly. They had been ashore on liberty, and were returning from Coila Ghat to the ship in a *dinghy*. They arrived alongside in safety, and the *dinghy-wallahs* held on by the bottom of the accommodation ladder, while one of the men got the other on his back to carry him up the ship's side. Another man, named Cameron, belonging to the ship, who was on board at the time, came to render assistance, but by some means the *dinghy* slid away from the ship's side, while the men were leaving her to go up the ladder, and the three were precipitated into the river. There was a strong tide running at the time, and Lamond and Veitch were drowned. The other man, Cameron, was rescued with difficulty from a similar fate. Inspector Palmer, with a crew of *ferashes*, had the river dragged all Sunday night and yesterday morning for the bodies of the unfortunate men, but as yet they have not been recovered. *Ferash* boats are stationed near to secure them should they float.—*Indian Daily News*, Mar. 29.

Jack and the "Minah."—A rather curious case occurred on Friday before Mr. Miller, which deserves to be noticed. A native courtezan, residing in Champartollah Lane, had a minah among her worldly possessions, which, in addition to its other qualifications, could talk pretty fluently, and was very fond of using the expression, "Let me alone." To a seafaring man, a visitor at the house on Friday, the bird made use of the phrase, and Jack was so much delighted with the phenomenon of a "talking crow," as he called it, that he incontinently, when the woman's back was turned, took the bird from its cage, put it carefully inside his waist and walked off. Presently the woman missed her bird, and started in pursuit of the suspected thief, whom she found in a punch-house in Flag Street. "Give me my bird," said she. "Hain't got it," said Jack. "Let me alone!" said the bird, from its abiding place. "D'ye hear that?" said the woman; she called a chowkedar, and had Jack arrested, and taken to the thannah. There he gave up the bird to Inspector McCulloch, but he was taken before the magistrate, where he said he had no intention of stealing the bird; intended to show it to his shipmates as a curiosity, and would have returned it. Taking into consideration that Jack's ship was about to sail, and the excuse he offered, Mr. Miller let *him* alone, and restored the bird to the owner.—*Indian Daily News*, March 29.

Mr. C. K. Dove.—Among the passengers by the Baroda yesterday is one whom we cannot permit to leave India in inglorious silence. Measured by the only true standard, that of usefulness to the public, the long and meritorious services of Mr. C. K. Dove, our late Postmaster General, claim a much more distinguished recognition than it is in our power to accord them. Entering Government employ as an Assistant Surveyor on the great Trigonometrical Survey, in 1833, Mr. Dove gradually rose through his own capacity, energy and application to that high position in one of the most important departments of the State in connection with which his name has been of late years so familiar to us. His services during the mutiny in restoring postal and telegraphic communications in the disturbed districts are too well known to need more than a passing reference; and the great and steady improvement that has of late years taken place in the efficiency of the postal arrangements in Bengal is in no small measure due to his exertions. Few public servants retire from public employ with so large a store of good wishes as, after nearly forty years of service, Mr. Dove carried with him yesterday.—*Englishman*, Mar. 29.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

27th March.

We are lively enough now. Every place is crowded; even the church was full yesterday, although there were two churches, both commencing at eleven o'clock. It would have been better if they had been held at different hours—one might have gone to both without breaking caste. The singing was remarkably good. Mr. Baker, from Poona, performed on the harmonium. The window for the church is to be put in its place, perhaps before next Sunday. We have three or four clergymen here now, and we expect more during the time His Excellency the Governor is here. Lady and the Misses Spencer arrived at Mahableshwar on Saturday morning. We understand that they had a very pleasant journey, and are now enjoying this lovely place. The natives have got word that all the houses are taken, and many houses are for sale. They expect to make a good thing of it. We hope good European purchasers may be found, or the nicely-laid out gardens will be neglected and come to nothing. Some of the gardens here much surpass those in our own country. There might be something done in the way of flower-shows, so that the mallies might get some encouragement. Anything done in this way would not be lost.

LIME, MORTAR, AND CEMENT.

We have received from Roorkee a small pamphlet by Mr. W. Sanderson, C. E., on "Lime, Mortar, and Cement." It is as a technical work indisputably of value, and even to the reader who is not in the P. W. D., and does not know the difference between "hot" mortars and "cold" mortars, Mr. Sanderson's remarks are remarkably suggestive. We were ourselves struck in glancing over it by the extraordinary apathy shown by "the authorities" to improvement. If it be allowed that first-rate cements are desiderata—and that some of the more conspicuous failures of the department, notably that at Allahabad, were owing to the inferior quality of the mortar used—two premisses which we should imagine few will refuse to grant—it is evident that efforts to supply better cements at a cheaper rate deserve some encouragement. Why, then, should Mr. Sanderson's efforts have been so laboriously discouraged? That officer discovered near the head of the Ganges Canal, at Hurdwar, a vast deposit of argillaceous limestone, a most valuable discovery in this country where the sand used in the formation of mortar is in nine places out of ten about as suitable for that purpose as bread crumbs would be, and where imported cements are exorbitantly priced. From Mr. Sanderson's limestone, first-rate Portland cement can be manufactured at Hurdwar, *and used fresh* at a third of the cost at which it is brought from England. That it is indeed first-rate may be learned from the fact that "a pair of bricks joined crossways by 3/16th of an inch thickness of cement, underwent a trial to the extent of 1,037 lbs. without being ruptured, the area of joint being 20¼ square inches, the strain applied 50½ lbs. per square inch;" and yet when Mr. Sanderson notified his discovery of cement stone, no one would believe him—"Sir Proby Cautley," they said, "would have discovered it, if it could have been found;" nor to many of his more pressing communications on the subject could he obtain satisfactory answers. "Whether it is," says Mr. Sanderson, "that the officials of the Department Public Works are overwhelmed with office work, or that a general feeling of dislike to innovations prevails in the department, certain it is that there is more difficulty in obtaining recognition of a valuable material newly brought to notice, than in England, where settled trades and vested interests have to be contended with. It is not simply that the repeated notices and assertions in reference to the valuable cement stone of Hurdwar fail to draw attention, but the whole subject seems distasteful and meets only neglect."—*Pioneer*.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* writes, with reference to the Anglo-American Commission—"We remember nothing that has been received with so much enthusiasm and satisfaction. The voices of parties are hushed. The Senate, almost unanimously and without distinction of party, confirmed the President's appointments. The country responded in the same tone. Every memory of the past, every painful tradition, every angry thought, was forgotten in the desire for a peace and an alliance worthy of the Anglo-Saxon spirit. We are confident England will show the same spirit." Replying to comments on this side of the Atlantic in the tone of American discussion, the *Herald* says—"American feeling is no more shown by 'American discussion' than English feeling is shown by the acrid and atrabilious ravings of Mr. Roebuck. The men who talk loudest do not always speak the sentiments of the people. How wildly we talked about Mason and Slidell, and vowed eternal war rather than surrender them! How willingly the surrender was made when we came to see it was just and right! For the Americans are a just people, and we believe justice to reign in the heart of England. To this sentiment Mr. Gladstone and General Grant have appealed in the appointment of the Commission. We are not without hopes that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will be strengthened by doing so. We believe that General Grant has secured his re-election. He has shown by this conspicuous act of statesmanship that he meant peace in the largest sense when he said, 'Let us have peace.' At all events, the American people so accept his decision. They see peace in the South, peace with Spain, peace with England; and when they come to pass upon his administration, their verdict will be the triumphant re-election of a man who was great enough to wage successful war and brave enough to insure to his country honourable and universal peace."

PECULIARITIES OF SCOTTISH MUSIC.

At an ordinary meeting of the Royal Society at Edinburgh on Feb. 20, Lord Neaves read a paper "On the Pentatonic and other Scales of Scottish Music." In the outset his Lordship noticed the fact that many of our most pleasing Scottish melodies are composed upon certain peculiar scales, and, in particular, on what has been called the pentatonic scale. That fact had been often referred to in books, but he had lately met with so many amateurs who were wholly or partially unacquainted with it, that he had thought he might offer some remarks upon the subject, hoping that a communication as to the scientific character of our national music might not be thought unfit for, or unacceptable to, a Scottish scientific society. The pentatonic scale, he proceeded to explain, differed from the ordinary diatonic scale in this respect, that it consisted of only five notes to the octave instead of seven. These five notes were the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth of the scale, the fourth and seventh being wanting, and there being no semi-tonic intervals at all. It must be confessed that this was a very limited gamut to work upon, but rude though it seemed, yet by means of this maimed and mutilated scale our nameless old composers, by their skill and ingenuity, had produced many regular and pleasing airs, inferior (as a Scotchman at least might think) to no national music which existed. His Lordship went on to show how Scotch airs of this description could be played entirely on the black notes of a piano in the key of F sharp major, and on the white notes entirely in the keys of C., F., and G., and his observations were illustrated by Mr. Bridgman, who performed "Roy's Wife," "Auld Langsyne" "Ye Banks and Braes," and "A wee bird cam' to oor ha' door," in the manner just indicated. It would readily occur to anyone, continued his Lordship, that it would not be easy to compose minor airs on the pentatonic scale, and certainly in such a case the pursuit of melody would be conducted under considerable difficulties; but our national ingenuity, or rather genius, had not been baffled even here. It might be said generally that this class of airs in the minor key might be performed by using the pentatonic scale of the relative major. For instance, an air upon the key of E minor would be played on the pentatonic of G major, A minor on C major, and D minor on F major. This was shown in "Tam Glen," "My Tocher's the Jewel," "Wandering Willie," and one or two others. Another resource of the old composers was this, that certain airs on a minor key were composed, not on the pentatonic scale of the relative measure, but on the pentatonic scale of the major key of the tone below—a thing peculiar to Scotch music. The writers on this subject at the close of last century and the beginning of the present laboured under a mistake, he thought, when they tried to make out that the use of the pentatonic scale was essential to Scotch music, and that no music otherwise composed could be considered as genuine Scotch music. This was carrying the thing greatly too far, and it would exclude from the national music many airs which there was every reason to consider national, but which could not by any possible retrenchment or mutilation be reduced to the pure pentatonic. He next directed attention to a peculiar use which had been made by the Scotch composers of the ordinary diatonic scale, partly without modulation and partly by means of certain peculiar changes which could be effected within the range of that scale. The class of airs to which he referred was composed on C major, and might be modulated, if modulation did not require the introduction of a new semi-tone. Among these airs were, "The Deuk's dang owre my Daddy," "My love she's but a lassie yet," and "O' a' the airts." In some Scotch airs with two parts, the first part appeared to have been composed on the pure pentatonic scale, while the second introduced one or other of the forbidden notes. The use of the full diatonic scale often led to the production of striking and beautiful effects when the air was composed, not on the key of C, but on some other key, major or minor, in which case, of course, the scale became defective, and extraneous notes could be introduced, leading to a wild and singular modulation. As examples of this, Mr. Bridgman played "Lochaber no more" and "Tullochgorum," in the former of which (on the key of G) the introduction of F natural produced a plaintive, and in the latter a grotesque and amusing effect. Some of the peculiarities his Lordship had noticed might be accounted for by the tendency at the time of the Reformation to retain the old phrases and modes of ecclesiastical music; but he could not help thinking that the character of our airs on the pentatonic scale was due in a great measure to the musical instruments formerly in use, which were defective in the fourth and seventh of the ordinary scale. In conclusion, Lord Neaves adverted to an article read before the Anthropological Society, in which it was asserted that the music of the northern nations was marked by an absence of gaiety, and left a melancholy impression upon the mind. He could not agree with this so far as Scotland was concerned, as he held that Scotch music showed much gaiety in its character, and that this appeared even in minor airs. With the view of demonstrating that proposition, he should ask Mr. Bridgman to wind-up with a few airs, major and minor, such as might refute the adverse judgment of the Anthropological Society. Mr. Bridgman (whose performances during the evening had been highly appreciated) accordingly gave a selection of lively reels and strathspeys. At the close of Lord Neaves' interesting and entertaining paper, Professor Macquorn Ranken, of Glasgow, moved a vote of thanks to his Lordship, which was cordially agreed to.

LORD PALMERSTON'S TOURS IN FRANCE IN 1814 AND 1818.*

(Second Notice.)

On the 19th of September we hear that "the dispersion of the Gallery was begun." The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the King of the Netherlands, was to take down all the pictures belonging to Holland and the Low Countries. Austria was to do the same for herself and the Italian States, and to assist Canova in recovering those which were the property of the Pope. The French were extremely indignant at this restitution, and accused the English of breach of faith; but the Duke of Wellington told Lord Palmerston that they had no case, the facts being that when the Allied Sovereigns first arrived "a negotiation was commenced for a general restitution, but the most powerful parties, England and Russia being little interested in the question, the matter was not very warmly pressed," and thus the French Government were able to procrastinate. The Pope, it appears, "was too poor to be able to defray the expense" of removing his works of art, and England at last had to engage to pay the cost of transporting his treasures to Italy. But even after all difficulties had been removed, Talleyrand continued to delay, until "at length the Duke's patience was exhausted, and, being called upon by the Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands to bring the matter to an issue, he sent word to Talleyrand and Denon that he should on the following morning send a party of workmen to take down the pictures, and that the party would of necessity be accompanied by a British regiment." This step was actually taken, and British sentries, posted at every 50 feet along each side of the gallery, protected the workmen.

On the 22nd of September the entry in the journal is, "Went to the review of the British Army, the troops were on the ground early, and I got to them by about 9 o'clock." There were 60,000 men under arms, including 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 artillery, "all red coats." They were posted on a line parallel to the great road to St. Denis, with their left on Montmartre and their right on St. Denis. Lest the cavalry should seem weak, Lord Palmerston adds,—"The cavalry consisted only of the Life Guards and the Blues, two regiments of heavy dragoons, and one of the Hussars of the German Legion; the bulk of our cavalry being stationed in Normandy and Picardy, it was not thought worth while to march them in for this sole purpose." The Duke of Wellington had never seen the ground, and only knew it by a sketch made by one of his officers. The troops had no other orders but to appear on the ground. When the review began the Duke "gave a sort of representation of Salamanca;" his supposed object was to gain possession of some heights in front of Montmartre, or rather the brow of the hill itself. To do this he marched the army about a couple of miles across the country, describing a sort of quarter circle round Montmartre. "At last, when those who did not understand his evolutions least expected it, he suddenly deployed the whole force into two lines in the most beautiful order imaginable." Then came a general salute, and the whole army marched past the spot where the Sovereigns had taken up a position. "Nothing," says Lord Palmerston, "could exceed the steadiness and precision with which the manœuvres were performed. It appeared that when the Prussians had their review the whole had been diligently rehearsed for two days before, and the ground was marked by "bunches of straw on little posts." The foreigners, therefore, who saw the British were amazed to find the Duke of Wellington handling 60,000 men over unknown ground "with as much ease as a set of chessmen on a board." It was some time before they would believe that no orders had been given beforehand and no plan formed, and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein would "not credit it till he had been assured of the fact by almost all our Generals of Division." We only hope that the Blues and Life Guards of the present day would excite as much admiration as they did in 1815 by charging "over two very deep and wide ditches, which ran on each side of a road which they were ordered to cross and which they effected with very little loss, having only three or four tumbles."

Living was not so very cheap for the occupying armies in Paris in 1815. Lord and Lady Combermere were quartered at Malmaison, where Eugene Beauharnais' servants still were. At first the new comer "made Prince Eugene's people keep his table, which they did extremely well and without any complaint." But after he had been there a fortnight it was suggested to Lord Combermere that "it was against the Duke of Wellington's positive orders and invariable practice to live at free quarters," and so he gave "the people notice that he meant to pay for what he had." At the end of the week he called for the bill, and though he had only given two dinners in the course of it, the amount of it was "actually a hundred pounds." This he considered as rather too "strong a measure of reprisal, and he accordingly turned all Eugene's servants out of the house and established his own in their stead." We hear, too, that everything was to be sold off at Malmaison to pay "Josephine's debts," which amounted to 120,000*l.* of our money. As is well known, she had died in 1814. Among the furniture there to be sold was Bonaparte's armchair, a very handsome one, "covered with velvet and rich gilt," but notched and carved all over at the ends of the arms "by the penknife, which he used to put into full activity whenever he was eager and irritated."

The usual Paris life in 1815, we are told, was "going to the Gallery or the Buhl shops, or some sight in the morning," taking an early dinner, visiting one of the theatres, and then to Lady Castlereagh's in the evening. On Friday, the 29th, the society at her Ladyship's were amused by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, afterwards well known as King Louis of artistic taste. The following is Lord Palmerston's picture of him:—"He is a very well-disposed man, but of singular habits and appearance. He has some defect in his palate, and a considerable deficiency in his intellect." Between the two it was difficult to preserve a decorous gravity when conversing with him, "especially as he is fond of speaking English, which he does extremely ill." One day he went up to Lady Castlereagh in the Gardens of Versailles, and said, "Madame, you Lord Casseles's wife," and when she assented, he exclaimed with a tender glance "Dahm de French."

On the 30th of September the famous Horses of Lysippus were removed from the Triumphal Arch in the Place du Carrousel. There had been some symptoms of a disposition to resistance on the part of the mob, and a brigade of British troops was under arms in the Champs Elysées, ready to march to the assistance of the Austrians at a moment's notice. On the 3rd of October Lord Palmerston left Paris, and on the 7th embarked at Calais for Dover, reaching the harbour in four hours and a half.

The second tour was made in October, 1818, just before the evacuation of France by the Allies, for the purpose of being present at a grand review of the Allied forces near Cambrai. Almost the first remark of Lord Palmerston on this occasion is on the loss which the shopkeepers and farmers will suffer by the departure of the British Army. The rest of the population will rejoice, he thinks, because British gold has raised the price of all the necessaries of life enormously. When they reached Cambrai Sir Lowry Cole told them that the review was postponed till the 21st of October, and they spent the intervening days in seeing a little of that part of France. Thus they visited St. Quentin and Laon. When they returned to the review, which was not held till the 24th, they found the Allied Armies drawn up at 10 o'clock, with their right leaning on the road to Cambrai and their left on that of Valenciennes. They were in close columns. The Danes on the left, the British next, then the Hanoverians, then the Saxons, and then the Prussians. The object of the movements of the day was to take possession of the height of Famars, in order to reconnoitre the town of Valenciennes. The ground was well chosen, and the plan had been drawn up by the Duke of Wellington and Sir George Murray, the former telling Lord Palmerston "that he could not help fancying that he was assisting at a Harlequin Farce." We spare our readers the detailed account of the review; suffice it to say it is not more unintelligible than descriptions of reviews and battles usually are. At the end Lord Palmerston remarks of the British troops,—"It was not national prejudice nor mistaken vanity that made us exclaim, 'How beautiful!' when we met the redcoats. The superiority of our troops in activity and facility of manœuvre is now universally admitted. As to their conduct on the day of battle, nothing need be said of that." That evening the Emperor Alexander took occasion to say to Sir Lowry Cole, "*Votre armée m'a charmé.*" It is interesting to see that the Duke of Wellington had not been solely employed in hunting and reviews while in that part of the country, for "Chapman," of the Engineers, told Lord Palmerston that the Duke had been examining Valenciennes to see how it could best be taken. "The French side is the weakest, but the Scheldt must be turned into another channel in that case, and he did not think it impossible to do so if occasion should require."

On the 26th of October we find Lord Palmerston at Sedan, in the Duke's quarters, in order to be present at a review of 36,000 Prussians near Sedan, that name of ill-omen to the Napoleon dynasty; the troops being drawn up at Donchery,—another sad name for France. Of this review we hear that the Duke was much pleased, "but the whole day's work had been practised on the ground. The British army seems to be the only one that can be trusted to go through the manœuvres of a field day without a rehearsal. General Ziethen, who commands this Prussian army, required 15 days' notice to prepare his troops for the day." Strange to say, Lord Palmerston's eyes discovered want of prudence in the Prussian tactics. They charged with their whole cavalry, without any reserves, and sent their infantry reserves into action to the right, away from the main body. "I suspect," he says, "that their Generals are not as discreet as their troops are brave." In all these respects it must be admitted that the Prussians of 1870 have much improved since their forefathers of 1818. On this occasion, as in 1815, the Duke of Wellington insisted on the superiority of attacking in line instead of by column, and again attributed our superiority over the French to this cause.

On the 27th of October, Lord Palmerston set out on his return to England by way of Rocroy, Mézières, Givet, and the Netherlands. In the half century which has passed since 1818 there have been many changes in Europe, but no change would have more surprised both the Duke of Wellington and the Secretary at War than to be told that in those 50 years the Prussian army should have been changed by the indefatigable exertions of its Generals into the formidable legions which have overrun France in 1870; while the British army, which bore away the palm from all competitors in 1817, should have become as incapable of taking the field in any force as it is asserted to be in 1871.—*The Times*.

* *Tours in France in 1814 and 1818.* By Henry, Viscount Palmerston. Bentleys.

A LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

(*All the Year Round*, March 4.)

Colonel Corvin, a German gentleman, who has lived a troubled and adventurous life, sits down, towards its close, to relate his adventures. These are so exciting, so characteristic of German manners, and are so naturally told, that the book will find a place upon the shelf beside the pleasant chronicles which first-class adventurers have unfolded. For an adventurer, in the honest sense, is charming company, whether he has a pen in his hand, or a sword by his side: and Colonel Corvin is a very dashing sort of adventurer.

When a boy he was sent to the Cadet House, the Prussian Military Academy, and was there duly prepared to receive a commission. The photographs he gives of German military life become interesting at this time. But the esprit de corps had no influence over him, for he was at heart a republican; and before the stirring days of 1848, there was no theory of a united Germany and splendid military conquests to reconcile the people to a grinding despotism. When a young man, the colonel had a pastoral love affair with a little tender maiden who gave the officer her whole heart. It is a very pretty little idyll, only for the tragic ending, when the little maid fell into a nervous fever from her passion, sickened, and died of love. The officer was near dying too; but he was in the army, had other things to take his mind off, and soon fell in love again. This new adventure brought him to Paris, where he found the revolution going on: and the account of the organisation of a German invasion of Vaterland by a number of wild democrats who lived there, is most characteristic. A regular legion was formed, and the provisional government gave them money and support. The leaders were Hervegh, the poet, and others, who, after much dreamy discussion of their visionary projects, at last set off on their march from Paris. Crossing the Rhine, the little band commenced a regular campaign. They were joined by some insurgents. There was such confusion in the various towns, and so much disaffection, that they could advance with a great deal of the theatrical effects of campaigning. But at last they came on the Wurtemburgians, with whom they had a gallant little battle, in which they were defeated. At last the Prussians began to appear on the scene. His present majesty had taken the command of his own army: and, near Ludwigshafen, a rather serious engagement took place. Finally the invaders were fairly invested in the fortress of Rastadt, and had to surrender. Colonel Corvin, amid the usual exhibition of divisions, incapacity, and jealousy, had been the moving spirit of the whole defence; and it is quite evident that all his proceedings were marked by good sense and moderation. On the surrender of Rastadt the exciting part of his narrative begins. As he rode out he found the Prussians had come close up, in violation of the terms of the capitulation. He remonstrated.

"Shoot him down!" cried the Prussian soldiers, arrogantly. "What does the fellow say?"

When the garrison came out, the commander offered his sword to Count Groeben, the Prussian general, who contemptuously motioned to the provost to take it. This looked ominous. The surrender was at discretion, but promises had been made of intercession for indulgence and clemency. Some of the rebels, like Corvin, had been in the Prussian service, and these pitiless masters were as reticent as they were likely to be severe.

The instant the capitulation was concluded, the rebel officers were led away, and literally thrust into "the lowest dungeon beneath the castle moat," which was all streaming with water, and crawling with toads. They were fed on bread and water, and it was with difficulty that they got this frightful casemate changed for something better. Then their clothes were taken away; their spurs and epaulettes dragged off. Then commenced slow trials and executions, the trials worse than the executions. The Baden government was determined to carry out measures of the most cruel severity. A court, half military, half civil, began its duties. Nearly every day news came in to the unhappy prisoners that one of their companions had been tried and shot. The first refused to have his eyes bandaged, and said—"I will see my murderers!" Another took his two bottles of wine, and went to the place of execution smoking a cigar. Corvin's wife, a brave woman, had accompanied him, as many other wives had accompanied their husbands, on this expedition. Madame Corvin worked heaven and earth, as the phrase goes, forced her way into the presence of the Princess of Prussia, attacked Count Groeben, and was thrust aside as importunate. Before the surrender she was heroic enough to bid her husband "blow out his brains sooner than surrender to the Prussians." But she rejoiced that her advice had not been followed. When she saw him in his prison, she said, "If you must die, I know you will die like a man." At last his long-deferred trial came round. The Baden government was dealing with him, yet the court was composed of Prussian officers and sergeants. Colonel Corvin made an eloquent speech of two hours in his own defence, but it was a foregone conclusion. He was found guilty, "by five voices to one, condemned to be shot, and *to pay the costs*." As they drove away past the hotel of the place he heard a cry from a window, and a white hand was waved to him. He was thrust into the condemned cell. It was Saturday; and as no executions were allowed on Sundays, and Monday would be too long a grace, he knew he would be shot that night. About four hours then remained to him. Beside him was a little tumbled litter, from which poor Lieutenant Schad had risen that morning for his sentence. The jailer asked with a sepulchral voice:

"Would he have anything, or see a clergyman?"

The reply was an order for a good dinner, a good bottle of wine, a dozen cigars, and writing-paper. His gallant wife now arrived. She had forced her way into the grand duke's palace, but he would not see her. With an ingenious cruelty, all the princes, before the insurrection was put down, had divested themselves formally of the prerogative of mercy, and relegated it to the hands of the chief soldiers. When she got to the prison, they had the execution dinner served, which was furnished at the expense of the city. She had a little plan for his escape, but he refused to avail himself of it. They were then told that the execution was put off until Monday. So here was a grateful respite. Late at night, however, came the sound of many tramping feet, and two officers called him out to speak to him. She heard their whisperings. It was to tell him that all had been changed, and that he must be ready to be shot at half-past four in the morning.

She heard every word. They were to come for her at three. The agony of the interval may be conceived. The brave woman, however, knew that if she gave way she would only unnerve him. He held her in his arms all the time: and the only thought that came upon her was, that what she felt so warm and living, would by five o'clock be cold, dead, and inanimate.

At three she was taken away. She knocked at the house of some friendly citizens. "They opened to me. After these good people had lain down again at my request, I stood at the open window alone, despairingly watching the coming morning, and listening to every sound. I felt as cold as stone, but I did not lose consciousness. The clock struck one quarter—half—three quarters—four! He has only one half-hour left to him. Then I heard the report of some shots—the people in the house heard them also—and I fell senseless to the ground, as if they had pierced my heart also." What a terribly dramatic picture!

The prisoner was quite composed, having faced death very often. He made his little preparations. At dawn be heard footsteps, and the mayor and officers entered.

"I am quite prepared, gentlemen," he said.

"No, my friend," said the voice of the counsel who had defended him, "we bring you better news."

The honest lawyer had worked hard through the night; had gone to Carlsruhe and obtained a reprieve. Corvin's sentence was commuted, and he passed six years in penal servitude of the most terrible kind. He was at last released through his health being utterly shattered, and has lived to write these entertaining volumes.

The glimpses of Prussian military life are perhaps the worst portion of his history. No officer was allowed to marry unless he had special permission from the king, and unless he could prove the possession of a certain income. If he married any one in trade of a lower station, he was cut by his brethren, or forced to leave. The Prussian captains would not associate with the subalterns. The discipline was fearful. There were savage colonels and majors who kept drilling their soldiers half the day for their own satisfaction, boxing or pulling the men's ears if they were displeased. Perhaps these old officers now trace all their recent victories to this Spartan discipline.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES.
FOR
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had from the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE SOLD—VALUABLE PROPERTY—Two comfortable BUNGALOWS, situated at the head of East Street, Poona, formerly occupied by P. Grant & Son, Saddlers.

For further particulars, plans, &c., apply to P. GRANT & SON, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS; for List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1871. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

By order of the Directors of the above Company, I beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. D. McL. SLATER, Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, our Secretary for Western India.

All business communications with regard to existing, or new business, should be addressed to him at our Office, No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

D. LANCASTER, Secretary.

Meerut, 15th March 1871.

TO ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS AND OTHERS.

I have to direct attention to the above. The Indian Life Assurance Company has adopted a scheme which, I believe, will prove of great advantage to Albert Policy-holders in India.

The peculiar features are—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Sole Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery, by the Representatives of this Company, for all who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

From my intimate knowledge of all circumstances connected especially with the Bombay Branch of the Albert Company, and also of all the plans which have been proposed to relieve Albert Policy-holders from their anxieties, I have no hesitation in recommending them now to adopt the scheme announced by the Directors of the Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited, which I have carefully matured for them and with a special view to the interests of Albert Constituents.

I shall be glad to give all necessary information and assistance in my power regarding this scheme, and have the honour to solicit an early application for Policies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1871.

N.B.—While affording peculiar facilities to the Holders of Albert Policies, this Company affords safe means of Assurance for the public generally.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.

8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas, & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
and
C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mrs. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. 200 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a SMALL BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near the Police Chowkey. Rent Rs. 40 per month.—Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Free Land and Pier Co., Ld.

1, Rampart Row, West, Bombay, 28th March 1871.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 25 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dresses.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 3 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 30 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crapes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 12 to 14 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 7 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 15 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to Rs 7 per pair.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 46 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 15 to 25.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 30 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 18 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 5, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 25 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 6 to 12.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 5 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hoods, from Rs 6 to 10.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 4 each.
Baby's Pinafores, Rs 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Slippers, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs [illegible] each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 16 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 3 to 4 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 8 to 15 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 6 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Waterproof Silk Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25 each.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 10 to 15 each.
Black Rich Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Rondeletia, Eau de Cologne, Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Rs. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined	[illegible]
300 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	[illegible]
100 Barrels Navy Bread	[illegible]
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	[illegible]
Ditto ditto 800	[illegible]
American Union Scales	[illegible]
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	[illegible]
Ditto 4	[illegible]
Post-office Scales, 1 lb.	[illegible]
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	[illegible]
Ditto Oysters	[illegible]
Condensed Milk	[illegible]
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	[illegible]
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	[illegible]
Ditto Dried Peas, 2 lb. tins	[illegible]
Ditto Tomatoes, 2 lb. tins	[illegible]

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that the wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

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